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P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF Willow Cabs, Children's Gigs, And Carriages, TO BE HAD ONLY AT Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 106 LAKE STREET. Also, on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

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Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of William Scott, plaintiff, and against Jacob North, impleaded with Charles Peters, defendant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 22nd day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two certain writs of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 22nd day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of William F. Dominick, plaintiff, and against Archelaus G. Warner and Lucretia H. Warner, defendants [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 28th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, Cook County [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 29th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Joseph Clark and William H. Study [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 1st day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of John B. McDonald, plaintiff, and against Charles O. Armstrong, defendant [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of County County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 28th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 4th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of John M. Underwood [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of Norman Clark, plaintiff, and against William H. Carter and Henry Miller, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of John E. Kersting, plaintiff, and against Louis Rust and Louise Rust, defendants [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook county. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 14th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of Johann Erzmann, plaintiff, and against Anton F. Tompkins [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in favor of Martin Ryerson, plaintiff, and against Hiram F. Moses and Mary Moses, defendants [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of April, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862. NUMBER 252

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

Dispatches from Pittsburg, Tenn., announce the final discovery of Gov. Harvey's body, which is now en route to Madison.

We have nothing further from New Orleans, except little scraps of information that leak out through rebel papers, all strongly confirmatory. In another column is given an interesting (rebel) account of the bombardment of Fort Jackson, from the New Orleans *Picayune*, and Gen. Lovell's official correspondence.

Another old Federal fortress has been "repossessed"—Fort Macon, at Beaufort, N. C. The news comes through rebel sources and is promptly confirmed by our own. Our besieging forces had been drawing their lines nearer and nearer for some weeks, and on the 25th gave the rebels a sharp bombardment at only 1,100 feet distance. The garrison stood it for ten hours.

By an electrical or military embargo, whichever it may be, our dispatches from Cairo this morning fall short. We have indeed information of a cavalry reconnoisance to Purdy, cutting off railroad communication from Corinth northward, and up to latest dates (yesterday) it was evident no battle had been begun. From Fortress Monroe comes the rumor, brought thither by negroes, that Beauregard had evacuated Corinth and fallen back on Memphis, which we do not credit, as the rebels could hardly repeat in this quarter the drop game of Manassas.

A Massachusetts Surgeon's Opinion of Gen. Grant and the Late Battle.

Dr. William G. Breck, of Springfield, Mass., one of the most eminent surgeons of his State, visited the Pittsburg battle field to obtain the body of Colonel Everett Peabody, for interment in his native city. He has returned home, and makes the following statement through the editor of the Springfield *Republican*:

Following the great battle of the 6th and 7th, until the arrival of Gen. Halleck on the 10th, disorder and demoralization were fearfully prevalent. From ten to fifteen thousand men lined the river bank, and many of them had been there since the Sunday previous. As soon as General Halleck entered the field, everything underwent a change. Men were put into quarters and order at once restored. Gen. Halleck is the idol of his army, and is as much a gentleman as a soldier, and possesses the highest type of both. He has pitched his tent in the field of his army, about a mile from the landing, and, come rain or sunshine, he shares it with them. All this is very much unlike Gen. Grant, who, on the morning of the memorable Sabbath day's battle, was quietly breakfasting at his quarters in a fine brick house in Savannah, ten miles from the scene of conflict and carnage, and did not reach the field until four hours after the battle commenced. The authority for this statement is the captain of the steamer who conveyed him from Savannah to Pittsburg Landing. During a stay of five days at Pittsburg, in constant intercourse with officers of every grade, the doctor did not hear a respectful word spoken of General Grant. They openly charged him with the responsibility of the awful sacrifice of life that had taken place—in other words, for Sunday's surprise and defeat. Had not the rebel army been held in check on Sunday night by the gunboats and a pair of siege guns on shore, which were kept firing all night, and the reinforcements of Buell and Wallace come in, Grant's entire command would inevitably have been bagged—an army of 38,000 men. The officers are at a loss for language sufficiently severe to characterize the conduct of Grant. They speak bitterly of the notice in the New York *Herald* of his riding about the field, flourishing his sword, &c. They say that the only demonstration of that character, which he made was at the landing among the panic-stricken soldiers—men who paid no more attention to his words than they would have done to the buzzing of a mosquito.

The Washington dispatch of the N. Y. *Herald* of Saturday, says on Thursday was commenced the announcement of the decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast, and in the West and Northwest, &c. A large number of bidders were in attendance at the Post Office Department. The proposals for the Pacific coast are very much higher than formerly, and those for Kentucky and Missouri considerably advanced, owing, doubtless to the military disturbances in those States, while in Illinois, Indiana and other States, the rates are lower. In all, the number of routes are about 2,500, averaging ten bids for each. The sum total of the offers for the entire lettings is about equal to that of four years ago for similar service.

Sothern had at last accounts played our American Cousin one hundred successive nights at the Haymarket Theatre, London. A letter writer says "he has quite surprised England by exhibiting a new type of a swell. There seems something absurd in encoring his reading of a letter—"Sam's" letter in the play—but it is done. Most people here think that Sothern is a Yankee, because he came from America. On the contrary, he was born in Warwick, the heart of England, which also claims Barry Sullivan as one of its natives; the Irish name, mind you, which any one can assume, does not make the Irish *man*."

In our report published yesterday of the Pittsburg battle by Brig. Gen. Hurlbut, his thanks to his acting Assistant Adjutant General, among others of his personal staff, should have read Capt. V. D. Atkins, of Co. A, 11th regiment Illinois volunteers, who was temporarily attached to his staff.

It affords us much pleasure to state that the gallant Captain has been promoted to the rank of Major in the brave 11th, formerly commanded by the lamented Brig. Gen. Wallace, who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

The rebel element in Missouri is silenced but not subdued. A writer remarks that the conviction is fast forming in the mind of every reflecting loyal citizen that there are no longer the elements of loyal civil government in Missouri, and that the inevitable result of a disloyal one will be, sooner or later, to drive every loyal family out of the State. In Northeast Missouri it is pretty much all the provost guards can do to keep the uneasy people strictly to their oaths.

S. W. Morton, formerly of Oneida county, New York, and Deputy Secretary of State under Gideon J. Tucker, is in jail at Washington. The charge against him, we understand, is that he has illegally arrested persons on the pretence that he was deputed by Secretary Seward to do so, and has received large sums of money for releasing them from such pretended arrest.

The Ohio Legislature has before it a law to confer the right of suffrage on State volunteers in the service, and although the bill is defective and open to abuses a majority are determined to pass it—for buncome. About a dozen motions were made respecting it in one day, each of them requiring a call of the roll.

The flag of the 2d Iowa, riddled with rebel balls at Fort Donelson, was presented to Speaker Clark of the Legislature, some time since, to be put among the archives of the Historical Society; but now some one has stolen it, and the query is who?

Gen. Charles W. Hill of Toledo, who was in the three months service, has been appointed Adjutant General of Ohio, to succeed Buckingham, appointed Brigadier General. The latter officer has been ordered to report at Washington, immediately, for duty.

Major B. Rush Cowan has resigned the office of Secretary of State, (of Ohio,) and Governor Todd has appointed Hon. Wilson S. Kennon, of Belmont county, to fill the vacancy.

Eleven hundred dollars, collected in New York City, were sent to John Davis, "the man who sat on the powder," on Monday.

The 58th Illinois, 48th Indiana and 80th Ohio regiments, who have formed a local garrison at Paducah, Kentucky, have gone up the Tennessee landing, to be in at the next [illegible]

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Interesting Rebel Accounts.

HOW FORT JACKSON WAS BOMBARDED.

Gen. Lovell's Official Dispatches.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

For the first time since it was built, Fort Jackson—one of the strongest defenses of the Mississippi river below the city—was, on Sunday last "under fire."

Availing ourselves of a courteous invitation we accompanied a pleasant party to the forts, leaving the city in a steamer on Saturday night, and arriving, after some detention by a fog on the river, in the forenoon of the next day. Just as our boat touched the landing, we heard the drum beat "the long roll," while a bugler standing on one of the bastions sounded the call to quarters. At this summons many of the soldiers who had been engaged outside set off at double-quick, and made their way to the interior of the fort, and when we entered we found the various companies drawn up in line or on their way to the casemates or parapets. Soon all were in place beside their guns, ready for the threatened conflict, while Gen. Duncan and his assistant officers were seen pacing the parapet, spy-glasses in hand, and casting eager glances to the point of woods about two miles down the river, and behind which they could already discern the masts of the enemy's vessels coming up.

At this moment a red flag was raised over the Confederate banner, by way of signal to St. Philip, opposite, that the enemy was approaching, and immediately the blue-crossed, white-starred battle flag was run up on the staffs of both forts.

Meantime the several gunboats lying off the forts formed in readiness to take part, if need were, in the contest. One of these went down on a reconnoitering expedition, and having neared the point of woods that yet hid the boats of the enemy from our sight, returned, but not without being honored on her passage with a compliment or two from the guns of Commodore Farragut. She accomplished her return without injury, and soon a black hull was seen to emerge behind the woods, and making her way towards the left bank of the river. Having attained what she probably considered an eligible position for her purpose, she came round and presented her broadside to the fort, being then about two miles distant.

A few moments of eager expectation, and a flash, followed by a puff of smoke, was seen to issue from one of her guns, and then there came whizzing and hurling through the air—heard by all, and seen by many in its course—the first shot ever fired at Fort Jackson. It was a very creditable line shot—a shell—and passed critically near the position of those who were watching its destination. It passed over the fort and fell between its walls and the river, smashing a small foot-bridge and making a formidable splash in the mud and water thereabouts. The next was aimed with about the same degree of precision, and fell beyond the walls, within a few feet of the outer bastion, facing the river. Some portions of this exploded shell were secured by the spectators as relics. We have one we should be pleased to show any curiously inclined friend.

Some twelve shells in all were bestowed upon us from different positions in the course of the afternoon, including one fired from the screen the woods afforded, which we took for a mortar shell. This described a lofty aerial curve, and when in mid air exploded, the fuse being too short to carry it to its desired goal. Two of the shots came in very dangerous proximity to our pretty steamer, which lay at the landing, one passing over the pilot house, and the other dropping into the water just abaft the stern. Another passed clear over the river, beyond St. Philip, into the prairie, and others were thrown, but like the rest, all without accomplishing their hostile intent.

All this of course was done mainly by way of "getting the range," though it is not to be doubted that every shot was intended to tell. From St. Philip some six or seven of the enemy's vessels of different classes were plainly to be seen, and from Jackson the masts of the flagship of the fleet, with the gridiron flaunting at the peak, were visible over the tops of the wood.

There were but three responses made on our side to these repeated compliments of the enemy; but these were all most elegantly turned. After the gunboat that opened the ball had amused herself a while in this way, a seven-inch rifled gun was brought to bear on her, and, though not as effectively as desired, yet showed good practice, and flatteringly prophetic of a "better next time." At all events, the enemy deemed it prudent to retire for the time; and, as he was making his way across to the point of woods, to seek once more his leafy shelter, he was greeted with two more messengers that very closely neared, if, indeed, one of them did not hit him.

Take it altogether, though but a reconnoissance on the one side, and a ready and prompt reception on the other, it was a brisk little affair, and greatly interested the spectators during the two hours or so it lasted.

But though the enemy did not pay any further attention to the forts during the day, he was not idle. Captain Mullen's company of sharpshooters were annoyingly about among that long reach of woods to which we have referred as skirting the river below the fort. Rumor reached us in the course of the day that an epauleted Federal had been picked off by the rifle of one of those bushwhackers, to whom the officer presented a tempting mark as he stood on the quarter deck of one of the vessels. And this may be the reason why, at intervals for several hours, there was a cannonading kept up by the enemy's gunboats upon the woods. The grape and canister were freely distributed among the trees and underbrush, but, we fancy, with but little effect.

When we left, on our return to the city, there was a prevalent impression in both forts, that the grand drama, of which this little affair was probably but the prelude, might commence in earnest any day—yesterday, to-day or to-morrow; but undoubtedly in the course of the current week. The strong impression left upon our minds by the manner in which Fort Jackson deported herself on the occasion of her first fight, and by the conviction that her consort over the river, when the time should come, was, that the enemy, if he runs that gauntlet successfully, will have to make a better fight than we think he will or can.

We abstain from going into particulars as to the force, the armaments, &c., at Forts Jackson and St. Philip. It is enough for our present purpose to say that we believe them to be abundantly sufficient for the work that lies before them.

OFFICIAL REBEL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT JACKSON.

[By Telegraph to the Norfolk Day Book, April 24.]

The following official dispatch is from Major General Lovell to Brigadier General Duncan, commanding at Fort Jackson:

"NEW ORLEANS, April 23.

"Say to your officers and men that their heroic fortitude in enduring one of the most terrific bombardments ever known, and the courage which they have evinced, will surely enable them to crush the enemy whenever he dares come from under cover. Their gallant conduct attracts the admiration of all, and will be recorded in history as splendid examples for patriots and soldiers. Anxious but confident families and friends are watching them with firm reliance, based on their gallant exhibition thus far made, of indomitable courage and great military skill. The enemy will try your powers of endurance, but we believe with no better success than already experienced.

"M. LOVELL,
"Major General Commanding.

"To Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan, commanding Fort Jackson."

Gen. Duncan's reply to Major General Lovell runs thus:

FORT JACKSON, April 23.

I have to report this morning same upon same. The bombardment is still going on furiously. They have kept it up furiously by reliefs of three divisions. One of their three masked gunboats, painted gray, came above the point this morning, but was struck, and retreated. We are hopeful, in good spirits, and I cannot speak in too high praise of all my officers and men. No further casualties to report. Let the people have faith and fortitude, and we will not disgrace them.

J. K. DUNCAN, Brigadier General.

To Major General Mansfield Lovell, commanding Department of Louisiana.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Norfolk Day Book 23d.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.

The following dispatch was received from Fort Jackson to-day:

"Heavy and continued bombardment all night and still progressing. No further casualties except two men slightly wounded. God is certainly protecting us. We are still cheerful, and we have an abiding faith in our ultimate success. We are making repairs as fast as we can! Our barbette guns are still in working order. Most of them have been disabled at times.

"The health of the troops continues good. Twenty-five thousand thirteen inch shells have been fired by the enemy, one thousand of which fell in the fort. They must soon exhaust themselves; if not, we can stand it as long as they can.

"Brig. General J. K. DUNCAN,
"Commanding Fort Jackson."

The New York *Evening Post* of Tuesday says of Lieut. Worden:

We are glad to learn that the injuries of this gallant officer, though very severe, are not likely to deprive his country of his future services. He will emerge, we are told, from his present sufferings in better general health than he has enjoyed for some time. Let us add that the subscription in his honor, which has been set on foot in this city, is everywhere well received, and will no doubt be completed. In recognizing the merit of a brave and faithful officer the nation does not confer a charity (for which in this case there is no occasion), but merely discharges its debt of gratitude."

FEDERAL PRISONERS AT MEMPHIS.

List of Federal Officers Made Prisoners at Shiloh, and Arrived at Memphis.

[From the Memphis Daily Appeal.]

The following list of officers of the Federal army, captured at the battle of Shiloh, has been furnished us by the officer in charge, as handed him by Gen. Prentiss. The latter gentleman is at present enjoying the hospitalities of our city—whether under the circumstances he boasted of a year ago he can now determine. The list is not complete. Gen. P. had no communication with other detachments that have arrived:

Brigadier-General B. M. PRENTISS.

Madison Miller	Colonel	18th Mo. Vols.
J. L. Geddes	do	8th Iowa.
W. F. Lynch	do	58th Illinois.
Quin Morton	Lieut. Col	23d Missouri.
John C. Ferguson	do	8th Iowa.
Isaac Rutishowser	do	58th Illinois.
J. V. Pratt	do	18th Missouri.
John McCulloch	Major	23d Missouri.
W. M. Stone	do	3d Iowa.
Thos. Newlan	do	58th Ills. Vols.
J. G. Bort	Adjutant	58th Ills. Vols.
Wm. McMichael	Captain	Act. Adj. Gen.
J. T. Dunlap	do	23d Missouri.
R. T. Bolt	do	do
A. Trumbo	do	do
E. West	do	do
W. N. Crandal	do	do
R. H. Brown	do	do
S. B. Honts	do	(A. Surg.) 18th Missouri.
P. R. Dolman	do	do
Jonas Durman	do	do
G. W. Wyckoff	do	do
J. P. Mikeswell	do	do
H. P. Stults	do	do
James P. Millerd	do	18th Wisconsin.
N. M. Sayne	do	do
G. A. Fisk	do	do
Wm. Bremmer	do	do
D. H. Saxton	do	do
W. B. Bell	do	8th Iowa.
Calvin Kelsey	do	do
John McCormick	do	do
F. A. Cleveland	do	do
Wm. Stubbs	do	do
P. Heelan	do	58th Illinois.
P. Gregg	do	do
F. Kurth	do	do
R. E. Haggard	do	61st Illinois.
Martin J. Mann	do	do
W. Galland	do	6th Iowa.
J. M. Hendrick	do	15th Iowa.
K. F. Bremen	Lieutenant	18th Missouri.
D. R. Hudson	do	do
W. H. Minter	do	do
F. Partenbemer	do	do
H. W. Godfrey	do	do
John McEfee	do	do
Wm. O. Seaman	do	23d Missouri.
T. E. Brawner	do	do
N. J. Camp	do	do
T. H. Hollingsworth	do	do
Geo. W. Seymore	do	do
Wm. Simms	do	do
G. W. Brown	do	do
Geo. O. Colby	do	do
John A. Fisher	do	do
James Brewer	do	do
J. S. Todd	do	do
W. McCulloch	do	do
T. B. Mikels	do	do
N. Nichols	do	do
T. A. Jackson	do	19th Wisconsin.
Geo. Stokes	do	do
S. D. Woodworth	do	do
D. W. C. Wilson	do	do
Ira H. Ford	do	do
O. A. Southmayd	do	do
L. H. Farr	Orderly Serg't	do
H. Fink	Lieutenant	15th Iowa.
Dewey Welch	do	8th Iowa.
H. B. Cooper	do	8th Iowa.
J. E. Moss	do	58th Illinois.
A. P. Collins	do	12th Michigan.
Job Maxom	do	58th Illinois.
G. Koethe	do	do
J. W. Gregg	do	do
John O'Kane	do	do
Julius Kerth	do	do
Chas. Kittell	do	do
J. C. Lonergan	do	do
John Tobin	do	do
T. W. Smith	do	do
James Cary	do	do
A. McArthur	do	do
D. J. O'Neil	do	3d Iowa.
John Wayne	do	do
J. P. Knight	do	do
J. M. Thrift	do	16th Iowa.
S. R. Edington	Captain	12th Iowa.
W. C. Earle	do	do
W. W. Warner	do	do
J. H. Stibbs	do	do
W. H. Baddock	do	do
L. D. Townsley	do	do
F. M. Van Duzee	do	do
N. E. Duncan	Adjutant	do
J. B. Door	Quartermast'r	do
G. H. Morrissy	Serg't Major	do
J. H. Merrill	Lieutenant	do
J. H. Borger	do	do
H. Hale	do	do
J. Ellwell	do	do
Robt. Williams	do	do
J. W. Gift	do	do
W. A. Morse	do	do
J. P. Nickerson	do	do
J. W. Jackson	do	do
John J. Marks	do	do
J. J. Brown	do	do
C. C. Tobin	Adjutant	21st Missouri.
Thos. Richardson	Lieutenant	21st Missouri.
R. K. Randolph	do	12th Illinois.
M. J. McGrath	do	52d Illinois.

The Will of Stephen Girard Set Aside—Girard College in Danger.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Monday says: "Lawsuits by the heirs of Stephen Girard have been pending in Schuylkill county, Pa., to recover possession of eighty-five hundred acres of coal land in Mahoning Valley, fourteen miles above Pottsville. An action of ejectment was brought against the city by Augustus Girard, John Fabricus Girard and other heirs, and at the end of last week was decided in favor of the heirs. This decision was made by Judge Higgins of Pottsville.

"Stephen Girard died in 1831, and his will is dated February 16th, 1830. In the will the testator directed that the net residue arising from the rents, issues and profits of his real estate in Pennsylvania, after keeping the property in the city and liberties of Philadelphia in good repair, and erecting new buildings thereon whenever necessary, was to be applied to the same uses and purposes to which the residue of his personal estate was applied.

"Among the points raised by the plaintiffs was the following:

"'That the devise in trust to apply the rents of the real estate in Pensylvania, first, to the erection of new buildings upon so much thereof as is situate in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from time to time, as the same may be necessary, has no limitation as to time when such piling up of capital by the accumulation as aforesaid is to cease, but the same may continue beyond the period fixed for the vesting of an executory limitation, and is, therefore, void.'

"Considerable testimony was produced by the plaintiffs to show that on account of the provision in the will limiting the leases of the land to five years, it was so fettered thereby as to render the land practically useless, and therefore the devise was void, as being contrary to the policy of the law, which does not allow land to be locked up forever in that way; but the defendants showed that leases had been already made on the terms prescribed in the will, and that a great many applications from responsible parties for leases on the lands had been made, and on terms profitable to the city.

"The Judge affirmed the point of the plaintiffs (above given,) and instructed the jury that upon the evidence the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the land. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court."

The Philadelphia *North American* has these statements:

"The decision of Judge Higgins was in effect that the testament of Mr. Girard in some of its features was an 'aggressive trust,' against public policy and law, and therefore void; and that in the eye of the law he died intestate, and his estate on the day of his death vested in his heirs.

"Startling as is this result, it is even less remarkable than the circumstances which are supposed to surround it. It is asserted that a combination has been formed in this State, extending from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and embracing men of professional and, especially, of political distinction, to destroy the trust, and divert the estate from the purposes to which the testator solemnly devoted it. Speculative interests, contingent upon taking the bread from the mouth of the orphan, have been spread far and wide, and even the professional skill which at one time was employed and paid for by the people of Philadelphia to guard this trust, is now found upon the side of the heirs, engaged in this effort to destroy it."

To the Public—Notice.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 2, '62.

In justice to this Company, it is my duty to advise parties, who have shipped grain over its line to Chicago, that the Company has had no direct interest in any Elevator.

While it has no power to correct abuses, for which reclamations are demanded, it is unable to determine whether the complaints in regard to the handling, or the weight of grain, are justly deserved, and it does not desire to control the receipts of grain to the injury of the Shipper.

In equal circumstances, it would prefer that the grain sent to Chicago, should be handled at the Elevator on its own grounds, but deferring to the urgent request of parties, regularly engaged in the grain business on its line, it will, during the present season, deliver to any Elevator with which its tracks connect, such grain as shippers may specially direct, otherwise all the grain received by this Company at Chicago will be delivered to the Elevators at its Depot, and the Company believes that the handling of grain at these Elevators, will be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

W. H. OSBORN, Pres't.

Canadian Finances.

The prospects of our neighbors across the water are anything but encouraging. Some years since the Province committed its affairs to a set of contractors and speculators, and they plunged the country into a snug little debt of over *fifty* millions of dollars, a considerable portion of which was squandered upon their railways. In the last five years the following deficits have occurred in the revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government:

In 1857	$3,628,494
In 1858	2,654,597
In 1859	1,484,836
In 1860	4,779,048
In 1861	2,579,498
Making a total of	$15,119,573

Gen. Halleck will have a lot of new officers to help him in the next battle, among them Gen. Dan. Tyler of Conn., Gen. Isaac F. Quinby of N. Y., Gen. Thomas W. Sherman (Port Royal) of Rhode Island, and Gen. Frank Patterson of Pennsylvania.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.

It is dangerous still to visit Manassas. It is feared that three civilians who left here on Saturday were captured between Centreville and Manassas.

Forty fugitives (black) who arrived here yesterday report very few slaves between the Potomac and Rappahannock. It is estimated that there are nearly 2,000 such in Washington.

A company of printers are on their way to Fredericksburg, to establish a Union journal there.

Adjutant General Thomas, in a conference with the Finance, and Ways and Means Committee, stated that we had 700,000 soldiers in the field.

Senator Carlile has introduced a bill as a substitute for the homestead act, providing that all persons in military service during the present rebellion shall, in lieu of the one hundred dollars bounty, to which they are entitled, be authorized to enter 160 acres of any unappropriated lands which may be subject to preemption at $1.25 per acre, or 80 acres at $2.50 per acre.

The following were the yeas and nays on Senator Cowan's motion to refer the Confiscation bill to a select committee:

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howe, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wiley, and Wilson of Missouri; 18.

NAYS—Messrs Anthony, Chandler, Clarke, Dixon, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass., and Wright; 22.

Letters from before Yorktown report that 25 men of the Fifth Maryland regiment, raised in Baltimore, had recently deserted Floyd's Brigade and arrived at Norfolk on their way to Yorktown, in miserable plight.

The Richmond *Examiner* denounces the rebel Secretary of War for lying about the battle of Shiloh.

Senator Hale, in a speech on Cowan's proposition to refer the Confiscation Bill, referred to the effect of the inaction of Congress upon the army, and said that an army of 250,000 men had sat and sat, besieged by an army of 60,000; and that they had now gone to repeat, in Yorktown, in the summer, the incubation of the past winter at Washington.

Mr. Wilson's resolution of inquiry with reference to the appointment of Emory, Phillips' murderer, in Kansas, was laid over at the instance of Mr. Lane of Kansas, who said the Government had the question under consideration.

Mr. Sumner, in following Mr. Grimes in condemnation of slave-catching, said Gen. Hooker, whose appointment was partly due to his efforts, was worse than dead. He had fallen. He (Sumner) read a letter from a soldier under him enquiring if anything could be done to prevent masters from searching the camps for slaves, adding that Hooker's orders greatly disgraced his troops. He also referred to the course of McCook at Nashville; the Provost Marshal at Louisville; and General Buell. He read a letter descriptive of the chase of a negro boy of a Quartermaster's in the rebel army, in the latter's (Buell's) camp, by sentries paid fifteen dollars apiece. He commented severely on Halleck's Order No. 3. He referred to the fact that our information of the fall of New Orleans and the evacuation of Fredericksburg was brought to Gen. Wool and Gen. McDowell by fugitive blacks, whom Halleck's order would have excluded. The same inquiry of all refugees should be whether they are loyal or insurgent. He ended with a denunciation of slavery as a great rebel and universal enemy, whose tendency is to practical disloyalty.

Mr. Saulsbury moved an amendment inquiring why were there illegal arrests and imprisonment of free whites, narrating cases of several citizens of Delaware.

The House Select Committee will probably report a Confiscation bill to-morrow or on Monday, not dissimilar to Sherman's.

Secretary Chase says the total National debt on the first of July next will not be over six hundred millions. He says the estimates of our daily expenses have been over stated. He has proposed to the Committee on Ways and Means an issue of twenty-five millions demand notes of denominations under fives.

Gen. McDowell employs fugitive blacks in building the railroad from Aquia Creek, paying them fifty cents per day and one ration. The planters on both sides of the Rappahannock are violent rebels, who have contributed $1,000 or $1,500 a piece in cash or stock to the rebel cause.

Senator Morrill of Maine made a slavery confiscation speech to-day, showing the discrepencies between the speeches and bills of Senators Cowan and Collamer, which explained that in Jersey the bills meant nothing. Mr. Howe followed with an "on the fence" speech.

The wife of one of Gen. Gustavus Smith's aids, now at Fredericksburg, says he is at Yorktown.

Southern papers congratulate themselves that the yellow fever will soon be at New Orleans, and that Lovell's army can now join Beauregard in a march across the Ohio. They also say Memphis, Charleston, and Savannah are seriously threatened, and urge the policy of destroying everything valuable. An up train on the Mobile and Charleston Railroad, carrying the 19th South Carolina Regiment to Corinth, met with an accident whereby 20 soldiers were killed.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following: Chas. G. Lathrop, to be Collector of Customs at New Orleans; W. T. Sherman, Major General.

The Navy Department has received a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, which contains the announcement of the fall of Fort Macon, N. C., also the correspondence between Com. Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans, since the surrender of that city.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War has made a lengthy report regarding the treatment by the rebels at Manassas of the remains of Union officers and soldiers killed there. They say the facts disclosed are of a painful, repulsive, and shocking character; that the rebels have crowned this rebellion by the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare.

Investigations have established this beyond controversy. The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character. Some of them occupy high positions in the army, and some of them high positions in civil life, differing in political sentiments. Their evidence proves a remarkable concurrence of opinion and judgment. Our own people and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crimes which, in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the Sepoys in India. The outrages on the dead will revive the recollections of the cruelties to which savage tribes subject their prisoners. They were buried in many cases naked, with their faces downward, They were left to decay in the open air, their bones being carried off as trophies, sometimes, as the testimony proves, to be used as personal adornments, and one witness deliberately avows that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a secessionist to be used as a drinking cup on the occasion of his marriage.

Wm. Allen Bryant, of Virginia, nephew of Governor James Barbour, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau Inspection of the Post Office Department.

Col. Jennison Coming to Chicago.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1862.

Col. Jennison will reach Chicago to-morrow night.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Col. Jennison was yesterday relieved of his parole, and is now only obliged to report by letter. Under this liberty he expects to leave to-day for Washington.

Rebel Agents in New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Herald* says we have received information from a reliable source that certain parties in this city are giving practical aid and comfort to the rebels. If our information be correct, two secessionists recently arrived here from the South, brought on a quantity of tobacco, valued at and sold here for fifty thousand dollars, which sum they invested in army clothing and hats for the rebels. These goods were sent from the city yesterday to a small town south of Nashville, where they will be taken in charge by the rebel authorities. The boxes containing them are marked with a diamond. If our authorities on the line of route exercise due vigilance, the goods may be intercepted.

U. S. Collector for New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The President has just sent to the Senate the name of Chas. C. Lathrop as Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

FROM MADISON, WIS.

Funeral Obsequies to the Late Gov. Harvey—The New Governor—The Secesh Prisoners Here and their Condition.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., May 1, 1862.

This is the day set apart by the proclamation of Gov. Salomon for the funeral obsequies in commemoration of the sad death of the late Gov. LOUIS P. HARVEY. The State officers, military, and citizens of this city had made preparations to have the ceremonies here, where the deceased was so well known and beloved, of an imposing character. But yesterday about four o'clock a severe rain storm set in and continued without abatement until about 10 o'clock this morning—the hour named for the opening ceremonies—when it suddenly turned into snow, and this condition of the weather continued until late in the afternoon. I never saw it snow harder than during a portion of the period named. Although the ground was nearly covered with water, yet it was for some time perfectly white with the falling snow. For this reason the procession and other manifestations of an outdoor character, were, from necessity omitted, and the religious and other in-door services were adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. This was a disappointment to the whole city, for no man enjoyed more of the public and private confidence and friendship of this people than the deceased; and they were anxious to manifest their appreciation of so noble a martyrdom as ever released man from his earthly usefulness, and gave him peace and rest in the presence of his Maker.

During last night the people were considerably wrought up by the reception of three several dispatches—two, I believe, from Chicago and one from Milwaukee—announcing that the body of the late Governor had been found in the Tennessee river, on the farm of a Mr. Brown, two miles below Savannah, by a negro, and that the remains were on their way to Madison. This information, coming from so many sources, obtained ready credence; but Gov. Salomon, desiring to assure himself beyond a doubt, sent a dispatch of inquiry to Gen. Strong, at Cairo, and received immediate answer that no like information had been received at his headquarters. This, of course, destroyed all hopes of the truth of the report.

At the hour of two o'clock to-day, a large number of citizens gathered in the Assembly chamber, at the Capitol, to perform the sad rites to the noble dead. A deep sadness rested upon every face. The ceremonies were opened by Gov. Salomon, in a few eloquent and striking remarks, which were followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and an anthem by the choir. Then came the funeral oration by Rev. A. S. Chapin, D. D., President of Beloit College. It was a noble effort, as will be readily understood by the high reputation of the reverend author. It will undoubtedly be published by the State. The ceremonies were concluded with a dirge by the choir, and benediction. During the performances, a Milwaukee band interspersed some excellent and appropriate music.

This will close the earthly honors to the lamented dead until his remains shall be recovered, if ever. Should they be so, undoubtedly a more imposing ceremonial will take place here.

Mr. Edward Salomon, the Lieutenant Governor, who succeeds to the position of the deceased, is a German by birth and education. He came to this country some ten or twelve years since, and settled in Milwaukee, and is now and has been for some time, of the well known law firm of Smith & Salomon, in that city. He is a gentleman of fine presence, scholastic tastes, great purity of character, and will, without doubt, make a most excellent Governor. His age is about 42 years.

There are now here within the confines of Camp Randall about 1,300 prisoners, mostly from Island No. 10. They are in a deplorable condition, especially in a sanitary point. This will be readily perceived when I state that no less than six died within about twelve hours yesterday. Capt. Potter of this city, and Capt. Trowbridge of Milwaukee are now here, and will do what they can to remedy their present bad condition.

THE OBSERVANCES IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor this day has been generally kept in the State with appropriate observances in memory of the late Governor Harvey, recently drowned in the Tennessee river.

In this city a number of buildings were clothed in mourning; business was in many cases suspended; minute guns were fired; flags displayed at half mast; and services held in several of the churches. The sorrow is general and sincere.

A private dispatch to-night from Savannah says Governor Harvey's body has at last been recovered, and that it is on its way to Wisconsin.

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Successful Reconnoisance by Col. Dickey's Cavalry.

CAIRO, May 1.—The 4th Illinois Cavalry and two companies of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, the whole under the command of Col. Dickey, went on a reconnoisance from the right wing yesterday towards Purdy. Four miles this side they met a force of rebel cavalry, who fled in great disorder, and could not be rallied by their officers. Col. Dickey pursued them to Purdy, took possession of the town, burnt two bridges, and took a locomotive which was run into the river. The engineer and fireman and a lieutenant were taken prisoners. The lieutenant arrived here this afternoon. Our forces then retired, having cut off all railroad communication with the country north of Corinth, which has been the source of all rebel supplies.

Col. Battle, of the 20th Tennessee, who was taken prisoner on the 7th ult., has arrived here on parole, *en route* for Columbus Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Tenn., May 1.—Gen. Halleck telegraphed Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, that official information has been received of the defeat and rout of 600 savages, under command of Colonels Coffee and Stanwright, at Neosho, Mo., by 150 of the First Missouri Volunteers. Sixty-two prisoners were taken, with seventy horses and a large quantity of arms.

The body of Governor Harvey of Wisconsin, recently drowned, has been found forty miles below on the bank of the river.

The weather is clear and pleasant, and there are good prospects for improvement in the roads. The river is falling.

Gen. T. W. Sherman (of Port Royal) has arrived, and has taken command of a brigade.

From Gen. Banks' Column—3,000 Rebels near Staunton—15,000 at Gordonsville.

HARRISONBURG, Va., April 29.—Three thousand rebels under Edward Johnson, formerly of the Federal army, are posted a few miles from Staunton, but in a position easily accessible to escape in case of Gen. Milroy's approach.

The most reliable news from Gordonsville is that there are only four brigades there, not numbering 15,000. Gen. Longstreet, with his command, has gone to Yorktown.

Should Johnson retire, he will probably reinforce Jackson on the Blue Ridge.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 22d inst., says in effect, that the destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result at Yorktown. If successful, it will give us six months for carrying out the conscription act, arming and equipping a large army, and launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost.

Cavalry Expeditions from General Curtis' Column into Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The 14th Iowa Cavalry, from Forsyth, destroyed the extensive saltpetre manufactories near Yellville, Arkansas, and burned the buildings. Lieut. Hecox, of the 4th Iowa Cavalry, was killed, and one private wounded, in the skirmish with the rebels. Large quantities of supplies which had been stored for rebel use, and a number of deserters and Jayhawkers hiding in the mountains, were captured by Gen. Curtis' command.

Major Hubbard, with 146 men, of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, routed Colonels Coffee and Stainwright and 600 Indians at Neosho on the 26th, killing and wounding thirty, taking sixty-two prisoners, seventy horses and a large quantity of arms.

Further About New Orleans—What a Rebel Paper Says.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* of day before yesterday has a long editorial regarding the loss of New Orleans, and says the city was captured by our gunboats, being encased with wet bales of hay so that the hot and cold shot were of no use. The Louisiana, mounting 22 guns, was sunk, the *Express* says, "by our steel pointed conical shot. The cotton was destroyed by fire, and the sugar emptied into the river. The specie in the banks was all removed from the city when Gen. Lovell returned to the city."

The Murderer Radski Arrested.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Last evening Superintendent Kennedy received intelligence by telegraph from St. Louis that the police in that city had arrested Radski, who is alleged to have murdered Sieglsmund Felner, a German jeweller, and robbed him of nearly $100,000 in gold, notes and diamonds, about the middle of October, 1861.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD of Michigan, presented petitions in favor of a General Bankrupt law.

Mr. WRIGHT of Ind., also presented petitions for a bankrupt act, and said that none of them are from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report whether one Frederick Emery, who murdered Wm. Phillips in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1855 or 1856, had been appointed to any place in the Department of Kansas.

Mr. LANE of Kansas, said the Government had before it to-day the Kansas difficulty, and he presumed it would correct the evil. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution declaring that the war now carried on by the United States shall be vigorously prosecuted and continued, in obedience to the Constitution and laws, in the limits of every State or Territory, by all citizens and residents thereof, and for no further end whatever.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky offered a resolution declaring that the war now carried on by the United States shall be vigorously prosecuted and continued to compel obedience to constitutional laws in the limits of every State and Territory by all the citizens and residents thereof, and for no further end whatever.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts the resolution asking the Military Committee to inquire whether any further legislation was necessary to prevent soldiers and officers from returning fugitive slaves was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said he was glad the Senator from Iowa, in his speech, had called attention to some officers concerning their treatment of fugitives. One General who lately made an order returning fugitives, was a native of Massachusetts, and he (Sumner) used his influence to get him appointed. If he had known that Gen. Hooker would have made such an order. He never would have tried to get him an appointment. When a General falls in battle there is honor in it, and we regret his death; but where a General falls as General Hooker has fallen, there can be nothing but regret. He referred to the order of General Doubleday, and contrasted it with that of Gen. Hooker, saying that he (Doubleday) was an honor to his country. Mr. Sumner then referred to Gen. McCook at the West, and also to the conduct of the Provost Marshall of Louisville as very disgraceful to the army. Mr. Sumner also read an account of how the blacks were oppressed at Louisville.

Mr. DAVIS asked Mr. Sumner where he got his account.

Mr. SUMNER said, from the newspapers in New York.

Mr. DAVIS had no doubt of the falsity of the account.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. said he had abundant evidence of the disgraceful treatment of fugitive slaves by portions of the army.

Mr. SUMNER also referred to the return of fugitive slaves from the camps of Gen. Buell, and to the order of Gen. Halleck excluding all fugitives from his lines. Mr. Sumner said that the order was unconstitutional, absurd, deficient in common sense, an outrage upon common humanity, and unworthy of a soldier. Such an order would exclude all the valuable information received from fugitives, such as for instance, the capture of New Orleans and the evacuation of Fredericksburg.

Mr. SAULSBURY of Del. offered as an amendment to the resolution, the following:

And also to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the illegal capture and imprisonment of free white citizens of the United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY referred to the number of persons taken from the States of Delaware and Maryland. They had been seized by the Military authorities and dragged away to forts and prisons, and after being kept a week or two were discharged because no fault could be found with them. These men belonged to a class who are deemed to be of no account, and whose interests do not appear to be cared for. They unfortunately are free white persons. The men who had committed no offence were seized in violation of every law and every right. If the wrongs of the negro are to be redressed, he could only ask that the same justice might be meted out to white men. He asked nothing for men who were disloyal to the Government. He would have them punished to the full extent of the law.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts offered as an amendment to the 6th section of Mr. Collamer's substitute, authorizing the President to make a proclamation and free the slaves of those who continue in rebellion for thirty days.

Messrs. WILSON and MORRILL of Maine spoke in favor of the bill.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAIR of Missouri called up the bill recently reported from the Military Committee, authorizing the appointment of a Board of Fortifications to provide for the coast and other defences of the United States and other purposes, an abstract of which was published on the 24th of April.

Mr. BLAIR explained the provisions of the bill, and in response to a question, said it suspended the appropriations for fortifications already made. It also provides that the money shall be expended upon such works of defence as shall be recommended by the commission proposed to be created by the bill. The consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday week.

Mr. LOVEJOY, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to render freedom national and slavery sectional.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific railroad bill.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, amendatory of the act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public debt and other purposes approved on the 5th of August last. It allows such a portion of the tax as may be assessed by any State or Territory or by the District of Columbia to be paid and satisfied in whole or in part by the release of such State or Territory or District duly executed to the United States and of any liquidated determined claims pertaining thereof of equal amount against the United States, provided that in such release such State, or Territory, or District shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in the case of the payment of the same in money. This act should be construed as applying to such claims of States for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping and transporting its troops employed in aiding the present insurrection against the United States as shall be filed with proper officers of the United States before the 30th of July next, and in such cases an abatement of 15 per cent. shall be made on such portion of the said tax as may be paid by the allowance of such claims in whole or in part, the same as if the final settlement and liquidation thereof had been made before the 30th of June.

The time was occupied in the explanation of numerous amendments.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

Adjourned.

Two Days Later from Europe.

STEAMSHIP AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, May 1.—The steamship America, from Liverpool, 19th ult., and Queenstown, 20th, arrived here at five P. M. to-day.

MADRID, 19th.—Spain will not withdraw her troops from Mexico. They will stay until the satisfaction demanded is obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Times* editorially expatiates on the importance of the struggle for New Orleans, and says the occupation of that place by the Federals would be a torniquet tightened over the great artery of the seceded States.

The *Morning Herald*, (conservative organ), has a sarcastic editorial on the protracted continuation of the American struggle. Federal predictions notwithstanding, it sees no signs of exhaustion in the North, and no discouragement in the South; it believes that no probable military achievement on either side will suffice to bring either party to terms. With these views our commercial and political policy should be regulated on the conviction that a speedy peace is hopeless.

The *Herald* further says that the Government at Washington should be permitted to have one more chance, and if they fail, the Great Powers should peremptorily interfere on behalf of the well being of mankind. That this has not been done before is owing to the generosity of England, as France was ready, but it is time that England should cease to stand between her own people and the relief they need.

The general news, as well as the commercial, is almost blank. Further experiments in the armor plating of ships are engaging attention, both in France and England.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that the French police have arrested 1,200 workmen on the charge of sedition.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government have sent two naval engineers to America to inspect the Monitor and Merrimac, and the new coast fortifications.

ITALY.—Great interest is manifested in all parts of Italy at the recent language of Palmerston and Gladstone in the Italian debate in the House of Commons.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has made two imperial propositions—one for accelerating the liberation of the serfs, and the other for creating a system of Parliamentary representation. The proposition has been referred to the Council of the Empire.

CAPTURE OF FORT MACON, N. C.

Desperate Final Bombardment.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29.—Fort Macon surrendered on Friday, the 25th, after a bombardment of ten and a half hours. Batteries were planted behind a heavy sandbank. The breaching battery was 1,100 feet distant, and the mortars 1,400 feet. The garrison was allowed the honors of war. The officers retained their side arms. Seven men were killed and eighteen wounded.

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

THE REBELS ABANDON SANTA FE.

Prospect of More Quiet Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Mr. Mitchell, a merchant from New Mexico, arrived in this city yesterday. He confirms the abandonment of Santa Fe by the rebels. They were retreating as fast as they could from the territory. They are destitute of all munitions and provisions, and there is no hope of their being supplied from any quarter. At Santa Fe the rebels levied heavily on merchants, in some cases taking as high as $15,000 worth of goods, paying in Confederate scrip.

It is believed Gen. Canby would now follow the rebels and drive them out of the Territory. No doubt exists of the ability of the Federal troops to keep out invaders, but an accession of two or three regiments of troops is necessary to keep the Apaches and Navajoes in subjection. They have been committing depredations for months past, stealing horses, mules, and everything that came in their way.

The report of the formation of a Territorial government under rebel authority has no foundation. All the Territorial officers had returned to Santa Fe, and resumed the performance of their duties. Chief Justice Benedict is now on his way to the States. There is no United States Judge now in the Territory.

Reports from Fortress Monroe—Beauregard's Army of Corinth—The Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.—Gen. Wool telegraphs Secretary Stanton that five negroes have arrived in Mansfield's division. They report the fall of Fort Macon; also, that Beauregard has evacuated Corinth and fallen back on Memphis. It is also reported that Commodore Tatnall and the principal officers of the Merrimac have resigned. She lies near the Marine Hospital, Craney Island, fast to a buoy. She now mounts 12 guns.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

ATTENTION, ANDERSON RIFLES!—You are requested to be in attendance at your Armory this evening at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of the members of the Chicago Artillery who fell at Pittsburg Landing. W. B. HOLBROOK, Sec'y.

MASONIC.—R. W. Bro. D. W. Thomson, Grand Lecturer, will rehearse the ritual of the first, second and third degrees at Blaney Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings, May 2d and 3rd. The members of Blaney Lodge are hereby notified to be present and members of the fraternity are invited. G. R. SMITH, W. M.

U. A. O. D.—All the members of this Order are hereby invited to the funeral of Brother Louis Pfeiffe, who fell in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, to-morrow (Friday), May 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., at 88 South Lasalle street. In U. F. & C. F. W. OHNESORGE, R. S. of the Shiller Grove No. 4 U. A. O. D. Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The members of the order are hereby requested to meet at the Hall of Luther Lodge No. 1, in Metropolitan Block, on Lasalle street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to attend to a body the funeral of our Brother Louis W. Pfeiffe, late Lieutenant of the 58th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who fell in the battle at Pittsburg Landing while defending our country. GEORGE M. MILLER, D. D. Y. M.

WANTED—A Copper Still, with Goose and Worm. Capacity four to five barrels. Address Post Office Box 4317.

WANTED—A situation by a young man who can give satisfactory references, to keep books, to do general writing for three or four hours a day, or a private tutor in a family. Address "J. A. C.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Nurse that well understands the care of children and can give unexceptionable city references. Apply at No. 122 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of from $3,000 to $5,000 in a STAPLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, already established, that will pay at least 100 per cent profit per annum. Address Post Office Box 466, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A gentlemen doing business some forty miles from Chicago, on the line of one of our best railroads, is desirous of forming a Co-Partnership with an active man who can add to the capital of the concern two or three thousand dollars ($3,000). To such a person a good opportunity is offered. Address for one week Post Office Box 2788, Chicago.

WANTED—A House with nine or ten rooms, suitable for two persons, in a good locality, convenient of access. Rent must be moderate and will be paid in advance if required. Address "S. and B.," Post Office Box 3349.

WANTED—To Exchange a first-class Shuttle Stitch Sewing Machine (for Tailor's use), for clothing or furnishing goods. OR WILL SELL FOR HALF THE USUAL PRICE FOR CASH. All kinds of machines bought, sold or traded for. Apply at No. 18 Randolph street, Room No. 1. T. C. LAIR, Post Office Box 213, Chicago.

WANTED—Three or four unfurnished rooms suitable for a small respectable family in the immediate neighborhood of the Garrett Block, corner of State and Randolph streets. For such liberal rent will be paid, and the best of reference given. Address "P. J. J." Box 481 Post Office Chicago.

FOR SALE—Lots on Lake street and Park avenue, near Union Park. They are some of the Finest Residence Lots in the City. And will be sold at prices which will be acknowledged by buyers to afford a great bargain. REES & SLOCUM, 98 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—The House No. 287 West Randolph street, having a beautiful location and in the best of repair. Apply on the premises or to D. W. MITCHELL, No. 1 Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—To rent, with board, pleasant suites of rooms to families or single gentlemen at No 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

STEREOSCOPTICONS OF THE REBELLION, FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, With views of all the principal battles, incidents and men. Full catalogue sent free by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

PATRICK & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water st., Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, etc., for sale here, and by our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Com'y, Chicago; R. K. Willard, Agent Bank Montreal, Chicago; J. H. Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago. J. Y. PATRICK. C. T. INSLEE.

LOST—Between North and South Water streets, on Clark, a Hair Bracelet with gold clasp, topaz set, and heavy gold "rose attache"—as the gift of a deceased relative it is invaluable. Initials upon clasp C. K. W to J. L. W. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune office.

LOST—On Thursday, May 1st, between 8 or 9 o'clock A. M., on Wabash Avenue, between Van Buren street and Rush street bridge, a Leather Satchel, containing Port Monie, Jewelry and sundry articles. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 40 South Water street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 8 Adams street.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Wm. D. Hoffman are requested to call at the OFFICE OF WM. CLINGMAN and settle and save cost and further trouble. Wm. Clingman Assignee of Wm. D. Hoffman.

$.—SOMETHING NEW—Agents (Local and Traveling) Wanted to make $50 to $100 a month, selling our new patented articles, wanted in every family. Selling rapidly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples 25 cents. Enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., corner of Dearborn and Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

LINSEED OIL. 20 Bbls. LINSEED OIL, and 500 SECOND-HAND BAGS, For sale by S. S. WILLIAMSON, 8 Dole's Building.

DR. W. FREEMAN, Surgeon Chiropodist, eradicates and cures Corns, Bunions, club and ingrowing Toe Nails, Enlarged Joints, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Callosities, Carbuncles, Sock Tumors, Cancer Warts, Moles, Warts, and all diseases of the human feet treated successfully by Mr. W. FREEMAN, Surgeon Chiropodist. Mr. Freeman has devoted many years to the treatment of the above diseases. His operations are performed in a few minutes, and the relief is so instantaneous that the patient can always walk after the operation without the least inconvenience and wear the same boots or shoes, and also attend to business as usual. Advice free. Mr. W. Freeman may be consulted at Room No. 10 Metropolitan Hotel, [illegible] No. 27 North Wells street, or will call at residence to meet any order sent to his address.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Persons deprived of an Eye can have the defect removed by the insertion of an artificial one without a surgical operation, having all the motion, color, &c., of the natural organ. It so closely resembles nature that it cannot be detected. They are made on a new principle, with a new material, which cannot be imitated or equalled by any other maker. T. V. DAVIS, the manufacturer, is the only practical maker in this country. N. B.—Send for a Circular to No. 493 Broadway, New York.

MASONIC.—Wanbansia Lodge, No. 160 A. F. & A. M. On and after Monday, May 5th, A. D. 1862, this Lodge will meet at the Hall of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, for the transaction of business, on Monday evening of each week. H. W. ZIMMERMAN, Sec'y.

INSIDE PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE. A fine Business Lot on Lake street to exchange for a Dwelling House and lot (South Side preferred). Dwelling House may be in block or single. Parties wishing to exchange, may address [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

LAKE STREET MILLS—For Coarse and Fine Mill Feed, or anything in the Mill line, call and see. All kinds of Flour and Meal for sale, at lowest prices. Will purchase any quantities in our line if we are not able to grind the article ourselves. Lake Superior, Michigan and all other orders solicited. J. B. STEVENS & CO., West Lake st., cor. Desplaines.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, having passed over the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. on the night of April 30th, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, take great pleasure in recommending the fine STATE ROOM SLEEPING CARS, Of Woodruff's Patent, in use on this line. We also present our sincere thanks to Mr. J. H. BREWSTER, the efficient Conductor of our car for numerous attentions. His car is certainly kept in fine order and can be commended to the traveling community. If such cars and Conductors were upon all our roads, a passage over them at night might be made much PLEASANTLY TO THE PASSENGER. E. W. BRISBOIS, Prairie du Chien. J. R. JONES, Chicago. C. J. BADGER, Chicago. H. S. BREWER, Prairie du Chien. WM. WILCOX & LADY, Boston, Mass. M. J. BREWSTER, Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. F. J. ELMENDORFF, New York City. SAMUEL ALLYN & LADY, Springfield, Mass. J. RIBLET, Galion, Ohio. H. B. COCKLEY, Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. WM. STEELE & DAUGHTER, New York. JNO. C. RICTOR, Louisville, Ky. A. J. DANIEL, Bloomington, Ill. A. SNOW, Chicago. J. E. COCHRANE, Penna. JESSIE ELDRIDGE, Kansas. JUS. COX, Kansas. CHAS. R. SHERWOOD & LADIES, New York. Mad. VIRGINIA SHERWOOD, New York. Mrs. E. J. GUERDAKER, New York. Mrs. HATTIE R. MOSES, Bath, Me. CHICAGO, May 1st, 1862.

I WISH A HOUSE AND BARN, Inside City Limits, West and South Sides Preferred. Rent from $15 to $21 A month, according to size and location. Address "N," Tribune Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A LARGE IRON SAFE, OF LILLIES OR HERRING'S MAKE, Which they wish to sell Cheap, will address "SAFE," TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A NEW ERA IN SEWING MACHINES. THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY Are determined the public shall be repaid for their generous and increasing patronage. This Company have just produced a Novel Lock Stitch Machine, RAPID, QUIET, SIMPLE AND ELEGANT Having a Straight Needle adapted either to Tailoring or Family use, and sewing with equal facility fine cotton or heavy linen thread. This Machine, although a great advance upon all the Lock Stitch and Shuttle Machines before in use, is offered to the public at the low price of Forty Dollars. It can be seen, examined and tested at 115 Lake street.

RIVER LOT TO RENT. 100 FEET ON THE SOUTH BRANCH, West Side, BY 105 FEET DEEP, At the Foot of Mather Street, and Fronting on Ellsworth Street. L. L. OLMSTED & CO.

REMOVED. THE Exchange Office of J. Boyd Removed to No. 38 South Clark-st., Basement of the "Exchange Bank Building," Under the Banking House of C. P. Blair. Having disposed of the lease of No. 40 Clark street for a valuable consideration, I have taken the Office heretofore occupied by the bank of E. B. Morris—next door North—in the basement of the Exchange Bank building,—being permanently located and having increased facilities and capital, I shall continue to transact a General Exchange, Collection and Brokerage Business, Paying the best rate for all specie funds, uncurrent money, Treasury notes and government vouchers, &c. JAMES BOYD, 38 SOUTH CLARK ST.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS, Have at all times full stocks of KIER'S BEST OIL, EXCELSIOR OIL, STAR OIL, All of first quality, and warranted. Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies. COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety for sale at lowest market rates.

IMPROVE THE BLOOD. BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON. The Great Tonic and Invigorator. Prepared only and sold by SMITH & DWYER DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS and Builders. Old stand to rent. The Carpenter Shops, Sheds and Grounds occupied by John Scollt, and situated in rear of Randolph street, on alley, between Dearborn and Clark streets. Apply to GEORGE A. GRAVES, No. 3 Wheeler's Building, corner of Clark and South Water street, (up stairs.)

DR. LYON, OF BOSTON, WILL Lecture in Metropolitan Hall, Sabbath May 4th, 2½ and 7½ P. M. Subject, 2½ P. M., "Origin and Final Destiny of Man." In the evening, "Past History, Present Aspect, and Future Destiny of America." Admission 10 cents.

MADAME CORA JAMES, the world renowned Life Reader, the scientific Phrenologist and Astrologist, can be consulted by Ladies and Gentlemen on all things pertaining to the Past, the Present, and the Future. The mysteric wherein which nature and fate have traced in the mind of human beings with unerring skill, is by her opened. [illegible] Room 11, Foster House.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of June, 1862, at [illegible] o'clock, for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business which may come before them. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

INFORMATION WANTED OF the residence of Mrs. STEWART, or either of her daughters, Helen or Lucinda. Any one giving the desired information will be rewarded by addressing [illegible] STEWART, lately returned from Pike's Peak, and who is stopping at Tremont's Hotel, at West Randolph street.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR TAYLOR'S BATTERY. A few able-bodied men wanted for Taylor's Battery, now in the field in Tennessee. Transportation furnished on application to the undersigned, at the Central Police Station, in Court House. C. P. BRADLEY.

Miscellaneous.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &c. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps, 18 LAKE STREET.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and application for insurance received by B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin Post Office address Milwaukee.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Ætna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, By Grand Trunk Railway AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool and London for all descriptions of Produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY OVER THE FIRE; and Broiling be done directly over the COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47—State Street—47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

WATER COOLERS. I HAVE FEW OVAL WATER COOLERS On hand, which will be sold very cheap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at 225 Lake Street. STOVES AND TIN WARE At 225 LAKE STREET. A great improvement in Refrigerators is the VENTILATED PALACE. FOR SALE AT 225 LAKE STREET. It is more convenient than any other Ventilated Refrigerator, and will do the work better with less ice.

SHIPPING BOOKS. The form required by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, FOR SALE AT MUNSON'S, NO. 140 LAKE STREET.

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS, RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS, Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks, RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS, Rubber and Leather BELTING. HOSE, PACKING, &c. JOHN B. IDESON, & CO., 111 Randolph street.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms. BUSHELS PER DAY. Capacity of No. 1 - - - 4,000 to 5,000; " " 2 - - - 1,000 to 2,000; " " 3 - - - 500 to 800. WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN, And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to [illegible] J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, [illegible] N. B.—On hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

CHARACTERISTIC ENDORSEMENT.

Senator Powell of Kentucky, who is loyal in the same sense in which a rotten egg is sound, expressed the opinion in a recent speech, "that if this country is rescued from the perils by which it is surrounded, it will be done by carrying out the constitutional principles of that glorious old party which for over fifty years," etc. The *Times* triumphantly quotes this language, and declares that it embodies a "palpable truth." Mr. Powell was a staunch supporter of the Buchanan Administration, an advocate of the Lecompton swindle, and a zealous partizan of Breckinridge. He opposed the expulsion of his traitorous colleague from the Senate, played into the hands of Buckner, strenuously urged the "armed neutrality" of Kentucky, denounced coercion, and did his utmost to prevent the organization of our armies and the invasion of the rebel States. These are the "constitutional principles" to which he refers, and which the *Times* so cordially endorses. Mr. Powell has never renounced any of his heresies. He still considers them as part of the creed of his "glorious old party." His devotion to the Union has this extent, and no more.

Now it is quite certain that this country will not be saved by carrying out such principles, or any part of them; that they came near proving its ruin; that they have been abandoned by the Government; and that what the *Times* pronounced a "palpable truth," is a palpable falsehood. Those healing Constitutional principles, fifty years of age—what are they? A dozen times have they changed within as many years. Little more than twelve months ago they meant subversion of the Constitution itself. And if they are not still hostile to that instrument, both in letter and spirit, it is because they have changed within a year. A mass of pro-slavery rubbish—fragments of the Breckinridge platform fastened together with the Dred Scott decision; hostility to every measure calculated to weaken the rebels; careful preservation of the seeds of future rebellions; preference of slavery to liberty; charging the cause of the war on the North,—strange "principles," these, with which to save the endangered Republic. There is something sublime and unapproachable in the effrontery of men who now prate about putting down the rebellion in a "constitutional manner," when it is well known that one year ago they were striving to put down the Constitution in order to conciliate the rebels. They loved the traitors more than they loved the Constitution. "Glorious principles"—forsooth.

GUNS, PROJECTILES, AND IRON-PLATED ARMOR.

As the sea-fight between the Monitor and Merrimac, and the reduction of Fort Pulaski, have awakened a great and general interest on the subject of guns and iron plated armor, we have put together such facts and opinions as we could get from the limited sources of information within our reach, hoping, imperfect as it is, the attempt might aid our readers to some better understanding of this important matter.

The Columbiad is an American cannon, invented by Col. Bomford, and used in the war of 1812, of very large calibre, used for throwing solid shot or shells. The model of this gun has been much improved and changed from those used in the war of 1812. In 1860, the model proposed by F. I. Rodman of the ordnance corps, was adopted for all sea coast cannon. The fact that the ordinary method of cooling castings from the exterior, impaired the strength of large guns, and rendered them unsafe, stood in the way of casting any guns of large size and calibre, until Capt. Rodman conceived the design, which he has happily executed of casting guns of large size *hollow*, and by means of a current of water, introduced into the *core*, which forms the mould of the bore, cooling it from the *interior*, and thus making the metal about the bore the hardest and densest, and giving the whole thickness of metal subjected to internal strain its maximum strength.

After this new method monster guns have been cast, exceeding in size and the weight of ball they throw, anything before known or supposed possible. The 15-inch Columbiad is a 400-pounder. And one advantage we have over the British just now is, we can make not only 400-pounders but 1,000-pounders. Capt. Rodman now offers to cast, by his ingenious process, a 3,000-pounder—that is, a 30-inch gun. The most that we have heard of the British doing in this direction is the statement made by the Duke of Cambridge in Parliament, that Sir W. Armstrong would soon produce a 600-pounder which would do the same mischief at 2,200 yards as his 300-pounder had done at 200 yards. Capt. Rodman has already cast a 15-inch gun, or 400-pounder, and a 20-inch is ordered, and probably already cast at Pittsburgh. Fired with light charges and low velocities, shots of this weight will not penetrate, but they will crush the frame and smash in the side of a Warrior. Capt. Blakeley, the inventor of the gun that bears his name, writes to the London *Times*, that he cannot believe any shot less than 700 pounds, and that fired with at least 80 pounds of powder, can do this.

In 1846, iron rifled cannon were invented. In 1854, Mr., now Sir William George Armstrong, invented a rifled field piece on a new principle, which ultimately led to the introduction of the weapon into the British service. It is what is called a "built-up" cannon, and is made by wrapping strips of wrought iron spirally around a tube of the same material, which constitutes the sides of the bore. The strip of each layer is welded together at its edges, and it moves in a cross-wise direction to the layer that precedes it. This method makes a very strong, but very expensive gun.

The Armstrong gun has attained a range of nearly five and a quarter miles. The conditions which are chiefly conducive to an extended range, are a small bore, and a very lengthened projectile; but the more a projectile assumes the character of a bolt, the less suitable it becomes for a shell. Sir William therefore deprecates any further increase of range at expense of efficiency in the shell; and indeed it may well be doubted whether an extension of range beyond a distance of five miles would prove of any practical utility.

Sir W. Armstrong has also very lately achieved some successes and improvements in his gun which have excited great interest on both sides of the Atlantic. The London *Times* contains an account of experiments at Shoeburyness, with a gun of large size and great calibre, which showed at every discharge that our best and hitherto considered invulnerable forms of iron sides were, so to speak, almost as easily penetrated by a shot as if the targets had been of timber. Upon which an English writer remarks:

After all our labor and all our expense, after having made beyond comparison the finest and strongest iron frigates in the world, we now find that opposite a large muzzle loading gun, the best of our ironsides can be as easily riddled and sunk as wooden sailing vessels.—This discovery is due to the keen and wholesome rivalry between the British War Office and the Admiralty, the former striving to devise irresistible artillery, and the latter to build invulnerable iron ships. There has been an immense variety of experiments on every conceivable form of target, and upon every possible combination of iron and wood, iron and India-rubber, iron and wire, iron and hemp, and every portion of the American Monitor has been erected in fact at Shoeburyness, and proved to be as vulnerable almost as timber, and that no [illegible] may be neglected, a target is being made of railway bars, dovetailed and rivetted together in the same ingenious manner as the coating of the Merrimac, and this also will be tried in a few days, and, beyond a doubt, with much the same results that attended the Monitor target. During a recent experiment, a target exactly of the same materials and strength as the Warrior's broadside, was subjected during the whole of one day and part of a second to a most tremendous fire, but the concentrated volleys flew off in a hail of iron splinters. The targets grew almost red hot in parts, but no missile passed beyond its iron armor. The Warrior, therefore, and iron ships, were justly deemed invulnerable. Sir W. Armstrong has a letter in the *Times*, explaining the principle ... smashing and crushing iron plates. The smooth-bore gun has a velocity exceeding that of the rifle gun by more than a quarter. A smooth-bore gun has been made by Sir W. Armstrong—length 14 feet, weight 12 tons—and it was tried against the Warrior target on Tuesday, in presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, and other high officials of the Admiralty and War Office. The first shot was 156 pounds, was fired at a distance of 200 yards, with a charge of 40 pounds of powder. This solved all doubts. The iron mass was shattered into crumbs of metal, and the teak splintered into fibres literally as small as pins. An increased charge was next tried, and the shot passed not only through the plates, teak and the inner skin, but buried itself in the massive timbers that supported the target. These two shots were quite conclusive as to the power of the gun. Sir W. Armstrong says that a gun of 12 tons weight, fired with a charge of 50 pounds of powder, will break through the side of the Warrior, or the strongest ship afloat. The *Times* remarks that no weapon of offense or defense seems left to us now so effective as a large armor-clad and very swift steam ram.

The Whitworth Gun, named after its inventor of Manchester in England is a rifled breech loading cannon. He uses a very long projectile, upon which a rapid spin or rotation is impressed, by a more than usually rapid twist in the grooves of the rifle. The bore is what is called hexagonal which is the best for communicating a rapid rifle motion to the projectile, but experiments in the United States have not shown it to be safe for ordinary cast-iron cannon. Tests made of Whitworth's hexagonal 80-pound shot, have proved its superiority to every other gun or projectile yet produced in penetrating power, unless the efficiency of the James projectile in breaching the works of Fort Pulaski show that its American rival is still better.

The Parrott rifle, gun an American invention, is a cast-iron gun strengthened by shrinking a band of wrought-iron around its breech.

We find no account of any James' rifled cannon, but all cannon may be rifled for the use of James' projectile. This is of an elongated shape, and its leading feature is the ingenious method in which its rotation is secured; or the manner by which it is made to follow the spiral grooves as it passes along the bore of a rifled piece. Various plans have been tried to attain this end. One method is to have flanges or projections on the shot to fit into the grooves of the gun in loading. But this has not been found safe, and occasions other inconveniences, which render it objectionable. Another plan is to give a peculiar shape to the bore. The hexagonal bore is one of the best for communicating the rifle motion to a projectile, as was shown by the experiments of Mr. Whitworth in England. Still another is to construct the projectile on an expanding principle. The body of the projectile is generally made of cast-iron; and the expanding portion is a band or cup of some softer metal, as *pewter*, *copper*, *wrought-iron*, or *papier machie*, which enters the bore freely when the piece is loaded, but which is forced into the grooves by the discharge. Under this head are several different projectiles, known as Parrott, Hotchkiss, Sawyer's, James,' and others. The expanding part of James' projectile consists of a hollow formed in the base of the projectile; and openings from this hollow to the surface for the passage of gas when the piece is fired, which expands and drives into the grooves of the bore an envelope or patch, made of tin, canvass, and lead, surrounding and fastened to the projectile. The following extract from the N. Y. *Times*, further explains the subject:

The real reason of the great value of these elongated projectiles is their greater *momentum*, concentrated upon a *smaller* surface of resistance. Momentum is the product of velocity multiplied by weight—so that a shot weighing 100 pounds, moving at the rate of 700 feet a second, has a greater *momentum*, and is as destructive as one weighing 50 pounds, moving 1,400 feet a second. But a long shot weighs about *twice as much* as a round one of the same diameter, and it is driven about nine-tenths as rapidly, therefore its *momentum* is greater than that of a round shot, in the ratio of 18 to 10. And then its momentum, when it strikes, is concentrated upon a *smaller area* than the same amount would be if carried in a round shot, and therefore is more destructive. Thus, if the momentum of a 100-pound shot were all in an inch diameter bolt, it would go through any fort at the first fire if the metal did not crush; but if the same momentum were spread over a surface of ten square feet, (as it might be in an iron plate,) it would be perfectly harmless against stone walls. Whitworth's bolts in England are made upon this principle, and are very effective against iron plates or stone work.

Rifling a gun does not increase velocity, but diminishes it; its value is, that it keeps the projectile "*end on*" in its flight. A long shot without rifling would fly wild, like a clam-shell "shyed" by a "schoolboy from the Free Academy," and of course would lose its velocity and its direction, and be useless.

Gen. James has succeeded in imparting the momentum and rotation to these heavy projectiles by the use of the principle of expanding a flexible packing into the grooves of the gun, and so shutting off all windage, and therefore his projectiles are immensely ... Small charges of powder.... All rifled projectiles now made in this country, which are good, I believe are on this principle, although none of them, in my opinion, attain the same perfection that the original inventor does in his, but all derive their value from his principle. The French rifled guns are upon a different principle, and are very inferior in execution, and very much more dangerous than those made on Gen. James' plan; and the same remark is true of Armstrong's and Whitworth's guns, which must be especially made for their projectiles, whereas Gen. James' projectiles can be used in any gun without straining it as much as a round shot would do.

The reduction of Fort Pulaski proves very clearly the great improvements that have been made in our guns and projectiles, both as it respects increase of range, and the penetrating power and efficiency of those of late invention. Gen. Gillmore, in command of our forces on that occasion, gives the following as results of that engagement, without going into details or reasons:—

1. Mortars, (even 13-inch seacoast,) are unavailable for the reduction of works of small area like Fort Pulaski. They cannot be fired with sufficient accuracy to crush the casement arches. They might, after a long time, tire out any ordinary garrison.

2. Good rifled guns, properly served, can breach rapidly at 1650 yards distance.

A few heavy round shot, to bring down the masses loosened by the rifled projectiles, are of good service.

I would not hesitate to attempt a practicable breach in a brick scarf at 2,000 yards distance, with guns of my own selection.

3. No better piece for breaching can be desired than the 42-pounder James. The grooves, however, must be kept clean.

Parrot guns, throwing as much metal as the James, would be equally good, supposing them to fire as accurately as the Parrott 30-pounder.

Politics in Indiana.

At the election to be held in Indiana, next October, Congressmen are to be chosen, with minor State officers, (Secretary, Treasurer, &c.,) and a Legislature upon which it will devolve to fill Mr. Wright's seat in the Senate. Some months since, the Jesse D. Bright Democracy held a convention and nominated candidates, opening a canvass that was avowedly to give the expelled Senator a new lease of power. Their disgusting fondness for a branded traitor, and their leniency toward the seceded States, has driven off many Democrats, and there are several old Democratic organs that refuse to support the ticket, while the ticket itself has begun to break up. Hon. Milton B. Hopkins, nominated for Superintendent of Schools, withdraws his name with a very pointed letter of rebuke for the disloyal combination which is trying to steal the name of Democracy to serve Treason in. Mr. Hopkins but reflects the intention of thousands of honest Democrats who intend to vote against the concern. In this condition of things a call is now issued for a Union mass Convention, to be held on the 18th of June, and this call is being signed by Democrats and Republicans in about equal numbers. The Jesse D. Bright clique count without their host when they calculate ever to be restored to power in our loyal sister State of Indiana. It can't be done.

Late from Ship Island—A Reconnoissance on the Main Land.

On the 4th ult., before Gen. Butler's troops had left Ship Island to join in the movement upon New Orleans, there was a reconnoissance on the main land, beginning at Biloxi, by the 9th Connecticut regiment and the 6th Massachusetts battery, under command of Major Strong, chief of Butler's staff. They landed at Biloxi and proceeded inland, where a camp of 2,000 rebels was dispersed and the camp property destroyed. Several gunboats, among them the New London, Lewis and Jackson, having been withdrawn from Ship Island for this expedition. Gen. Lovell (at New Orleans) arranged for a concerted movement of rebel gunboats to shell out and destroy our camps on Ship Island. Three rebel gunboats—the Oregon, Pamlico and Carondelet—came down from Lake Borgne, showing no lights, and were creeping along under darkness when they fell in with our watchful cruisers. A sharp naval engagement ensued off Pass Christian, and although the rebels damaged us at first, we finally drove them off. The report then spread to Mobile that the New London had been sunk; and with new courage three steamers put out at Mobile with stores for New Orleans, and to their great surprise the very first vessel they ran upon was the New London, which captured one and drove in the other two. The steamer captured was appraised at $32,000. Nothing was heard of the Mobile gunboats. The 9th Connecticut captured the flag of a Mississippi regiment, and altogether there was quite agreeable times for a day or two.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

Our City of the Delta—Its Past, Present, and Future—Interesting as History and Prophecy.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 29, 1862.

In the absence of more important intelligence from the army in the field, and the flotilla at the Fort below, I propose to briefly discuss Cairo, its past, present and future. The present military occupation of the delta lying between the Ohio and Mississippi, and its probable occupancy for years to come, by the navy as well as the army, whichever way the great rebellion terminates, its importance as commanding the navigation of those great channels of communication, the Ohio and Mississippi and their branches—to say nothing of the prospective overflow of the levees—render this a point towards which the eyes of intelligent men are turned with interest. I propose briefly, therefore, to sketch the salient points of its history.

CHAPTER FIRST.

Sometime in the year 1816, one William Bird came from the East, and seeing the importance of Cairo, as relating to the two rivers, entered the delta, or that portion of it lying between the two rivers and an imaginary line extending from where the stone depot now stands on the Ohio to the Mississippi. Two years subsequently, seven eastern gentlemen, who had formed a company for the purpose, entered eighteen hundred acres above that entered by Bird, and obtained a charter from the Legislature of the then Territory of Illinois, incorporating them as the "City and Bank of Cairo." In order to carry out the plans of the corporators, it was important that money should be had, and one of the number was dispatched to England for that purpose. On his journey thither he sickened and died, and the other proprietors becoming disheartened at the magnitude of the undertaking allowed the enterprise to fall through. The property having been bought of the Government on credit, and but a small portion of the purchase money paid, it reverted to the Government who once again gained the title.

CHAPTER SECOND.

The title to Cairo remained in the general government for seventeen long years, during which no man or body of men could be found able or willing to risk the trifling sum necessary to obtain the fee, until Judge Breese with two associates, ventured upon the speculation, and besides the property owned by the "Cairo City and Bank" Company, entered a tract of land above and further up the river.

CHAPTER THIRD.

In a year or two, Breese and his partners sold out to the "Cairo City and Canal Company" of which they constituted part, who after extinguishing the title of Bird to the lower part of the delta, by sundry other purchases increased their division to almost ten thousand acres. About the same time a charter was granted to the "Illinois Railroad Company," whose corporators were essentially the same as the "Cairo City Company"—for a railroad to extend from LaSalle, the southern extremity of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to Cairo. This charter was subsequently surrendered, and the Railroad Company prosecuted their enterprise under the general improvement law. In order to successfully carry on the undertaking, the "Cairo City Company" issued their bonds for $5,000,000, secured by mortgage upon the property, which they negotiated with an English house of what was there considered considerable wealth. They received in cash two millions of dollars, with the promise of the balance less the discount, which was inconsiderable, in instalments. In England, at this time, Cairo was considered as possessing all the elements of greatness, and her moneyed men fondly believed that a city must be built on this delta with English capital and of which Englishmen would have the controlling influence, which would become the great commercial center of the continent. In 1838, '39 and '40, the money was expended in accordance with English plans. A levee was built, a dry dock, houses, stores, foundries and mills—not a foot allowed to be sold, in accordance with the English notion, that the rental should pay the interest and improvements. It was a fact not so patent then as now that Americans do not improve rental property, and so the enterprise failed to meet the expectations of the projectors.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

In 1841, the English bankers who had furnished the money failed, and the "Cairo City" bonds passed into the hands of their creditors and the whole enterprise became a stupendous failure. The "Great Western Railway" was subsequently chartered, and allowed to lapse by the failure of its corporators to comply with the conditions of the charter renewed in 1849, with the right to accept any lands donated by the General Government to aid in the construction of a railroad from Cairo to LaSalle as indicated by the charter to the old "Illinois Central Railroad." At this time the money obtained from the English capitalist being all absorbed, the creditors became clamorous for the payment of their bonds, and an attempt was made to dispose of the lots. People viewed this with suspicion, and heavily encumbered as they were by the foreign mortgage, purchasers could not be found. Nothing now remained but for the company to go into liquidation. Finally, after numerous compromises with the creditors, a plan was devised whereby purchasers could secure a suitable title. All the parties interested assigned to two trustees, men of wealth and intelligence, giving them full and absolute power to dispose of the property as they saw fit, with the stipulation that after all necessary improvements were made, the income should be distributed among the creditors *pro rata*. In 1853 the first lots were sold. The title is said to be unquestionable.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The General Government donated a large amount of land to the State of Illinois in 1850, to assist in the construction of a railroad through the State. It was made a condition of the donation that the "Cairo City" company should relinquish its right to build it. They did so, and in 1851, after annulling all former charters, the present "Illinois Central Railroad Company" was chartered and received the lands.

In 1851 the trustees of the "Cairo City" Co., and the "Illinois Central Railroad Company," entered into an agreement whereby the latter agreed to enclose the site of the city with an embankment of adequate height to exclude the waters of the rivers at any stage or rise of the same then known, and constructed of any uniform width of eighty feet, and until it was uniformly so enclosed a temporary embankment sufficient to shut out the waters should be maintained. It was also granted to the railroad company the right to lay down a track upon the levee, and operate the same under suitable rules and regulations. In accordance with this agreement a levee was constructed and deeds of cession of the fee-simple to a strip of land five hundred feet in width, extending entirely across the delta in two several places, with a strip of land one hundred feet in width extending along the line of the railroad, and the necessary ground for depots, turn-tables, engine houses, etc. They were also allowed the privilege of running their trains upon the levee entirely around the city, with a frontage in fee simple of one thousand feet upon the Mississippi for a freight warehouse. This levee, in accordance with the terms above enumerated, is still incomplete, although the protective embankment is still maintained.

SALE OF LOTS.

In 1853, five hundred acres of land was subdivided into about five thousand lots, of which up to the present time about two thousand have been sold, realizing nearly $700,000. If the war ends, and the "times" become favorable, it is expected that there will be a large public sale next summer.

THE HEALTH OF CAIRO.

It is generally believed that Cairo is situated so unfavorably that it cannot prove a healthy locality. In the summer season there is a wild luxuriance of vegetation, which covers the greater portion of the city, and swamps and pools of standing water, malaria inviting circumstances, which cannot fail to convey the impression upon the mind of the casual visitor that Cairo *must* be unhealthy. I have not the statistics at hand to form an intelligent opinion. I have seen many soldiers in the hospitals, whose wan and pallid countenances speak eloquently upon the subject. The town at this moment is more than half inundated, and when the water passes off and the damp earth and decaying vegetation is exposed to the glare of this hot semi-tropical sun, the result cannot fail to be pernicious. Previous to its enclosure by the levee it was undeniably sickly, and presented all the hygenic peculiarities of the Mississippi bottoms. There are few healthier points in the West, and it has been said that the exhibit of deaths and sickness at this military post during the past summer, was more favorable than at any post in the country since the war began. The citizens lay great stress upon the fact that two pumps are kept constantly employed to draw off the water which, percolating through miles of embankment, settles in the lower portions of the town. They say that in dry weather these prove amply sufficient to remove the surplus and leave the town passably dry. The town is now past redemption from pumps. The pressure from the rivers forces the water through the embankment so rapidly that it has encroached upon the engine fires and extinguished them. The pumps are useless.

THE FORMER FLOOD.

In June, 1858, the rivers, enlarged and swollen from the snows of the preceding winter, came sweeping in their mad career towards the Gulf, and meeting at the point of the delta, set back with resistless force against the levees which were then new and untried, and forcing a passage, rushed into the enclosure, and Cairo was inundated. For three long weeks the deluge prevailed, and when at length the waters of the two great rivers subsided, and the deluge was allowed to flow backward in the channel it had made, and the pumps were set to work again, it was found that Cairo had received a stunning blow at her prosperity from which she has scarcely yet recovered.

In 1859, '60 and '61, the levee withstood the pressure. Since the period of the overflow the work of strengthening the levee has been steadily progressing. Two feet were added to it in height, and it will, at no distant day, reach the stipulated dimensions, unless swept away by the

PRESENT FLOOD.

This exceeds in heighth by at least fifteen inches the great flood of 1858. At the present writing the rivers are steadily rising and the water shows no signs of abatement. The citizens aided by the Government employees, and the entire Railroad force, are to-day plying the "shovel and the hoe" and constructing an embankment upon the present one which they expect will prove sufficient to keep out the flood. There is not much danger that the water will overflow this temporary barrier, but the danger is that the levee saturated and softened by the long continued pressure of the waters may yield. If this calamity happens, good bye to the prosperity of Cairo. In anticipation of this event, families are vacating their dwellings and removing their household plunder to the upper stories of the buildings upon the Ohio levee. The freight cars of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are tenanted by the poorer classes whose humble dwellings are already submerged by the "seepage" water which has collected in vast ponds, covering almost the entire city to the depth of from two to five feet. Boats are being provided and every preparation made by the military and civil authorities, to preserve the lives of the unfortunate inhabitants of Cairo in the event of a deluge. Strange looking craft glide over our streets, rafts, dug outs and flat boats, upon which can be seen citizens with their household Gods seeking an ark of safety. The very names of the boats are suggestive of the impending calamity.

In a single square are the boats "Nary Lend,"—so named, probably, in view of the pressing demand the owner anticipates when the flood comes,—"Ark," "Deluge," and "Rainbow." The latter suggests the promise held out by the Trustees of the "Cairo City Property," after the flood of 1858, that the levee would be so improved and strengthened that the water should never more afflict the unlucky inhabitants. The large Brigade Hospital is surrounded and their must be fearful loss of life among the unfortunate inmates, if the barrier prove insufficient. The Episcopal Church is singularly unfortunate. In 1858 the society had laid the foundation of a fine edifice, and gathered together the material necessary for its construction, when the flood came and laid the entire structure in ruins. They have, after infinite labor and trouble, raised a frame building, which is likely a second time to be laid in ruins. But it is useless to speculate, when the next hour may convey to you the intelligence that the dreaded event has been consummated.

LETTER FROM AQUIA CREEK.

Description of the Rebel Works and Barracks—How well they lived, and how well they fed—Value of Negro Labor.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago TRIBUNE.]

AQUIA CREEK, April 25, 1862.

With a pass from Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, obtained after a chase through the War Department which would have discouraged a person of larger physical proportions and weaker nervous organization than your correspondent, and a successful dodging of the numerous interrogatories from minor officials, I have at last arrived at this most interesting point on the Potomac, so long the terror of sailing craft, from that mystery of naval architecture, the Pensacola, to the humble oyster boat, hiding in the creeks by day and stealing along silently by night to fete the epicure at Washington. Aquia Creek has already made her mark in the history of this rebellion. A muddy little stream with a dirty mouth, she yet, with her sister creek, the Accotink, has succeeded in forming a point of land which the rebels considered of great strategic importance, and which we, since our occupation, deem equally so.

The first object of interest which arrests your attention upon landing is the famous Water Battery which compelled the Freeborn and the Anacosta to so frequently visit the hospital for wounded vessels at the Navy Yard at Washington. This earthwork looks you squarely in the face, and turn which way you will you cannot avoid the gaze of her big eyes, now minus the eye balls. It is constructed with much skill and decorated with considerable taste, proving that if the rebels have lost all sense of honor they have not all sense of the beautiful. Peach trees in full bloom are standing within the fort and for the central object in every geometrical figure.

Aquia Creek, as your readers are aware, is the key by the way of the Potomac to Fredericksburg. It could have been made a very strong point had there been no Manassas by which it could be flanked. Much labor has been spent in fortifying the surrounding hills, and nothing but the heaviest shells from Commodore Foote's flotilla could have driven them away. Rifle pits encircle every knoll, and earthworks thrown up with more or less haste protect every point.

During the winter there could not have been less than 15,000 men here. Accompanied by several officers of the 95th New York, I rode several miles over the hills in this immediate vicinity. One could not but be surprised to discover how industrious the rebels had been since they held this position. While the "Grand Army of the Potomac" was up to its knees in mud and sheltered by ragged tents, which in times of peace, would have been considered little protection for a poor man's dog, the rebels were sheltered in splendid barracks built on the south side of every hill and entirely protected from the cold winds of the north. These barracks are still standing, and if any one doubts your correspondent, a visit to this point will present an abundance of proof. They are all constructed of heavy pine logs, plastered on the outside with *mortar* and covered with *shingles*. The walls within are lined with planed boards, the floors are of inch plank, jointed, and the chimnies are of brick, laid by good workmen. The Colonel of the 95th New York informed me that they would accommodate at least 10,000 men. They are all arranged on streets, named after the prominent ones in Southern cities or after their (the rebel's) successful generals.

The negroes even, who performed all the drudgery, were quartered in huts better than any occupied by our own troops.

It has been said that the rebel troops, if well housed, were poorly fed. This could not have been so. After riding through these deserted rebel villages, we galloped over to the slaughter houses, and if one could judge from the bones there lying in hills, these "half starved devils" were better fed than the dwellers at Willard's in Washington. The impression made upon your correspondent after examining the country for several miles was, that the rebel authorities, learning through their secret agents in Washington that the "grand army of the Potomac" would not move until spring, had comfortable quarters provided for their troops. The negroes were the principal workmen, even where skill and not mere manual labor was required. This last statement will be of course, denied by the pro-slavery press, but the fact is patent to all here. The contrabands who are daily arriving within our lines in large numbers confirm all these statements and, where set to work, prove that they are able to produce even better workmanship when well paid.

The country for miles around Aquia Creek, is the very picture of desolation. The families still remaining are in a very destitute condition. Their own physicians have all left, and our regimental surgeons are having quite an extensive practice among the "poor white trash," who are sick and dying in large numbers. Our troops are now busily engaged in reconstructing the partially-burned piers and the short strip of railroad tore up by the rebels in their hasty flight. In a few days the iron horse will draw more precious freight over these miserable strap rails than he ever drew before.

And now allow me to say one word for the gallant officers of the 95th N. Y., by whom I have been so hospitably entertained. They are all TRIBUNE men—that is, New York *Tribune*—and there is not much difference in the family of *Tribunes*.

N. B.

FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER.

A Reminiscence of the "Dark Days"—Colonel Peabody—Harmless Butternuts—Missouri Again in the Union.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ON BOARD STEAMER CLARABELL,
ABOVE JEFFERSON CITY, April 26, 1862.

I am ventilating a newly regained citizenship, with its black buttons instead of gilt, and felt hat of modest pretensions in lieu of *chapeau d'bras*, by living over again in memory the scenes of active military experience on this sublime river of liquid mud.

My last trip on this stream was on this boat, last Autumn, when, under a flag of truce, she brought the wounded soldiers from the battle field of Lexington. Directly in front of where I write, lay Col. Peabody, wounded in the foot—now dead—but immortalized as the first to discover, as Colonel of the 25th Missouri infantry, the approach of the rebels at Pittsburg Landing. By my side was a Lieutenant, wounded in the breast, and not supposed likely to live, (now nearly recovered,) and at the other end of the cabin was Lieut. Col. Day, of Col. Marshall's regiment. Col. Peabody, whose memory lives in my mind and causes the tears to spring to my eyes, was a most gallant officer and a gentleman of exceedingly winning manners. He was over six feet in height, weighing some two hundred pounds. He was of very florid countenance, great affability, and perhaps thirty years old. We all loved him as a brother is loved, and mourn his death with fraternal warmth. But he has gone, as the leaves have gone, and his memory will lie hid in our hearts, as the life of the trees has lain hid beneath the snows that have intervened between the foliage of the month, when this boat was rendered sacred by our happy converse last Fall, and the little leaves that are now struggling into being on Missouri's banks, and which remind me that he shall live again, and we shall love again.

The scenery on each side of the river is enchanting, not only from its intrinsic beauty of foliage, but from its contrast with last October in the point of prosperity. Elasticity, as an element of the American character, is richly developed in the fields of springing grain, the plowed cornfields, the well-fenced farms that have succeeded the almost universal desolation which then told of war in this region. What Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas are now, this country was then. Now all is calm and happy, as though "grim visaged war" had not trod with bloody feet on this soil. God save our land if it cannot revive with a bound from all the evil that is involved in this horrid rebellion.

Butternuts we see constantly on the banks, but they seem to be harmless, agricultural butternuts, who have "beaten their swords into plowshares." Everything looks quiet and safe. Nature and nature's children all combine to remind me that everything will live through vast trial, and that great lessons are evolved from every event. Who is the author of "Saint's Tragedy?" for he says:

> The church bells were ringing, the devil sat singing,
> On the stump of a rotting old tree.
> "O, faith it grows cold, and the church it grows old,
> And the world is nigh ready for me."
> The bells kept on ringing, and angel came, singing,
> And smiled as he crumbled the tree.
> "Old forests but perish new seedlings to cherish;
> The world is too young yet for thee."

So, I've been thinking, these great and dark tragedies of to-day may be the throes which precede the travail of the mother of a fresh and beautiful child, who shall be a political Christ to the world. Good grows from affliction as these new leaves do from the winter; a chastened spirit yields a richer purity; a bruised flower emits a greater fragrance. So does a stricken nation bring forth a better legislation. If eighty years of war educated Holland for ages, why may we not expect that America, with her serfs jumping at the result of her teachings, may not be taught by her present experiences as to become tailor to a world. Let us seize the concrete in this war and learn practical lessons from its grim aspects. As the Clarabell, loaded with U. S. army stores, and commanded by Capt. Hank, who was wounded at Lexington last fall, can go safely to Fort Leavenworth, up a river which only two months ago was unsafe for any to travel, so let us hope our entire land will be when a few months more have taught how dear a mother America really is. But I moralize.

I am en route for Boonville, where, last autumn, as military officer, I scouted and arrested individual secessionism in its course. How different is all now! Then, our present position on the river, near Rocheport, would have opened to us deep mouthed cannon; now, my little pistol seems a useless possession. Then, we sailed under a flag of truce; now, the stars and stripes are to be seen waving on the shore.

God bless our native land, and let this be speedily written of each part of it.

E. A.

FROM MITCHEL'S COLUMN.

Decatur, Ala.—Out-door Work of Female Slaves—The 19th Illinois—Negro Sentiment—Extracts of Rebel Letters—A Long Story for Gen. McCook.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, ALA., April 21, 1862.

You have of course read Michelet on his favorite subject, "*La Femme.*" If the Frenchman was to ride through this part of the "Sunny South"—it has been raining hard for four days—he would find his nerves, so sensitive on the subject of the "delicate creatures," shocked in an hundred ways by the treatment of the female slaves held in bondage here. While I have seen great, fat negro men, gross as Falstaff, officiating in the kitchen, it is a very common sight to see the women plowing—"common" does not express it, for it is the rule and not the exception. I have seen as many as ten women plowing in the same field. They are compelled to work at heavy lifting, and with spade and pick and axe. I saw three yesterday at work repairing a mud road. Such work is too great for the female constitution, and were a white woman compelled to do it, it would be called cruelty. We call the Indians, who compelled their women to do similar duty, "barbarians and savages." But when the "noble and enlightened Southrons" compel their slaves to do it, there are men who call it justifiable, and bring you proofs of it—quoting the Bible, and DeBow's Review, and Burnett and Prentice and Yancey and the other pro-slavery saints, to sustain the view.

The people who reside about here are very much troubled about their negroes. They make earnest inquiries as to what is intended to do with them, and try to impress upon the slaves the idea that they are better off now than they have been. But the negroes seem to understand the thing pretty well, and have as just an appreciation of the position of affairs and the prospects of the Union army as the whites. I do not know but they understand their own positions better than the whites. I notice quite a number—at least twenty-five or thirty—at work at the depot, refugees in camp. I am told that Gen. Mitchel has expressed the opinion that the war must finally be accomplished by the destruction or abolition of slavery—that he started out in the war with other opinions, antagonistic to his present ones, but that he has been compelled, by what he has seen and experienced, to change his views. This is but the repetion of a remark made by a friend who spoke, in all probability, knowingly on the subject.

The country about Decatur is far from being beautiful. The river is the only feature which would in an artists eye appear redeemable. The country is two muddy and swampy, and after the heavy rains of the last few days you can imagine the condition of the town. The river is a beautiful wide, clear and placid stream, its banks blooming with willows and maples, and at times the white flowered dogwood. At this point a very beautiful bridge nearly half a mile long, spans the river and affords the only crossing at the present time. A second bridge, half a mile further north, crosses the "Lake," as a deep swamp is called. Two cotton-bale batteries remain at the southern end of this bridge, but they are useless for defensive purposes. Indeed it was found by the rebels, that though Jackson made good rifle pits of cotton-bales, it won't do to attempt to build casemated forts out of them. They were abandoned at an early date by the rebels. There are over 600 bales of cotton in the two batteries.

Gen. Turchin holds Tuscumbia and Florence, and has formed a connection by river with Gen. Buell. The General was here last evening and this morning, returning at noon to Tuscumbia. The 19th Illinois is in the advance, as ever. I cannot now speak at length of the movements here.

The soldiers are plentifully supplied with secesh letters, but as most of them have retained the love letters, and thrown the good ones away, interesting ones are hard to obtain. I send you extracts from a few of them.

The following letter ... from Arkansas. Some of it is not news to us, but all of it is quite interesting:

DANVILLE, Ark., March 17, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: * * * * * We have quite sad news here now. We learn that we are badly whipped at Cross Hollows in the north of this State, that our Benj. McCulloch is killed with Generals McIntosh and McRae, and that Price was wounded; that our army is retreating and is badly cut to pieces. Van Dorn is now in command and says he is not whipped, but is overpowered. We are without arms. I am afraid we are in a dark place. The militia of Arkansas was ordered out last week. We were in camps a week, but was disbanded again. I learn that we lost 2,000 and the Yankees 8,000: That is good, but still had to *retreat*. I am one of the many that are getting very restless about the condition of our country. Our men are out facing the enemy with their little squill guns and not enough of them. Yell, Pope and Conway counties sent out a regiment and they got their arms all sunk in White river, and now they are without arms and facing the enemy. If we had arms I would not have a doubt; every man in Arkansas would go—but we are without them. They are sending us lances or pikes—a long hoe handle with a lance on the end of it. They tell us to fight with them, that they are better to meet Sharpe's rifles than anything else. I had as soon take my fist to them as to think of taking a pike and starting towards a man with a gun; he could load and shoot perhaps twenty times before I could get there. It is preposterous.

* * * * *

We hear bad tales here on old South Carolina—that pork is worth 18c gross, salt $50 per sack, &c. This county sent eight companies to the war, and only votes 1,100. We have about 500 militia men.

THE COTTON-BURNING MANIA.

"Lizzie," writing from Columbia, Tenn., March 25th, to her husband in the army, mentions several items, which I quote. Speaking of Scott's rebel cavalry, she says: "They have burned all of our cotton up, and I don't know whether they have as much as saved enough for spring cotton. Your pa put his out of the way and saved some that way. They have not found any of pa's yet, here or in Giles either. I heard they had left. Everybody hid their's that had time after they heard that they were burning it."

On another subject she says: "Henry, if I could resign any way in the world I would, and come home, for they are not fighting for the negroes, and they will whip, too. Bill Polk is trying to get the prisoners out of prison, and they will be at home in a few days. The Yankees are camped near a Mr. Brown, over the river, and he says a General McCook had four of his negroes whipped nearly to death, just for coming in his camp. They will hardly get over it."

Wm. M. T. writes from Memphis, March 17, to some nameless individual: "I have not been able to send your trunks. The express agent refuses to receive anything for Columbia. I think they will be safe in "Gayoso Block," as the house-burning fever is over—done played out. Yet there is much danger of destroying all the sugar, molasses and cotton. The fools are not all dead, and if the fool-killer should pass this way the marshals and commanders will be in great danger. Some of our people have left here; most, however, will remain."

SPECIAL.

FROM CURTIS' COLUMN.

Present Difficulties and Trials—A Cold-blooded Murder—Col. Dodge's Promotion—Gallantry of Two Unarmed Soldiers.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
CAMP AT VERA CRUZ, MO., April 23, '62.

There is so little of interest in connexion with the Army of the Southwest, that I hardly know what write. Since the 5th inst., we have been most of the time on the march, through the counties which border on Arkansas; and I doubt if few of the habitable portions of the globe presents a more dreary and uninviting wilderness than those we have passed. The mountains, hills and rocks reach so far skyward, that the task of marching an army over them, with artillery, baggage and supply trains is herculean.

In addition to this it has rained much of the time, which adds materially to the difficulties, and delays the march. In short we are having a second edition of Noah's flood, revised and improved. One continuous rain storm has been pouring down since—well, I will not say at what remote period it did commence. We are lulled to sleep by the "ceaseless patter of the rain upon the roof." Day is ushered in by its continued murmurs, and after raining all day and night, and several succeeding days and nights, it sets in for a rainy day,—after which we may look out for a storm. Imagine Lake Michigan suspended over you, and its bottom perforated with augur holes, and each one crowded to its utmost capacity, and you have an idea of the rains which prevail here.

This portion of Missouri is very sparcely inhabited. The valleys are too narrow to admit of farms, and the hills too rugged and barren for cultivation. The few people I see, look as if they did not live, but only stay; and to my mind they make a most precarious stay of it, at that. The clear cold streams of water, which are numerous, is the only redeeming feature of the country.

We have seen no trace of the enemy, except at Forsyth. A small detachment of the 4th Iowa cavalry were the first to enter the place, and a few shots were fired at them from the south side of the river, which was too high to be forded. Two soldiers from the 36th Illinois, wandered unarmed, a mile or more from camp and suddenly came upon four secesh, mounted and well armed. Our boys charged with nothing but naked fists towards them, calling upon imaginary comrades to come and help, and at the same time ordering the Southerners to surrender. The butternut chivalry could not stand, and beat a hasty retreat.

There have been no incidents worth recording, except perhaps an unfortunate affair between a private of the Benton Hussars and an artillery lieutenant. It appears the hussar had a brother belonging to the battery, and while on the march, rode alongside to converse with him. The lieutenant ordered him back to his command, which he refused to do, and denied his authority to order him. The lieutenant then deliberately shot him dead from his horse. A bystander knocked him down with his musket and would have bayoneted him on the spot, had not friends interfered. He was placed under arrest, but so bitter was the feeling among the Germans (to which both belonged) that a detachment from the 36th Illinois was detailed to guard him. To my mind it was a deliberate murder, and no shoulder straps should shield the guilty party.

Gen. Curtis is very silent in regard to his plans, and it is difficult to even conjecture what our future movements will be. Whether we strike for "Dixie" from this, or some more favorable point, or go via Rolla, St. Louis, and the Mississippi river. I hardly think it possible for supplies to follow us directly across the country. A few days of sunshine will practically solve the question for us. I think it is not the part of any plan for us to lay still. We had much rather have armed men to contend with than difficulties which nature and the elements present.

All are gratified with the promotion of Col. Dodge of the Iowa Fourth, to the rank of Brigadier General. There is no more accomplished gentleman or better soldier in our army than he, and well does he deserve his reward. He was acting as brigadier before, and his brigade in the fearful conflict of the ever memorable 7th of March, was the farthest in advance, and by far the most exposed of any other in the battle of Elkhorn. Heavy batteries on elevated ground, on his right and left, poured a murderous crossfire into his ranks, thinning them at every round, still they stood, and thrice rolled back the approaching hosts. His men laying on their backs to load and turning over to fire. Three horses were killed under the colonel and a fourth wounded. Where bullets flew the thickest, or danger was the greatest, Col. Dodge could always be found. From 600 of his own regiment taken into action, a loss of 280 attests to the severity of the fight. When Adj't. Gen. McKinney visited Gen. Price at Van Buren to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, Price asked who commanded in a certain portion of the field, which he described. When told it was Col. Dodge, he said, "Give the colonel my compliments, for from his brigade I suffered the most severely."

The hard fare, fatiguing marches, and constant demand upon the soldier's strength, is having its effect, and more than the usual amount of sick men are reported in every regiment. Patriotism and zeal will not always keep up the soldier's strength. Another noticeable feature is a scarcity of good clothing and an increase of rags. Somehow soldiers' clothes will wear out in time, and I hope the time is not far off when the Quartermasters department will become aware of this tendency of soldiers' clothes and provide a remedy.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

April 28, 1862.—Laid on the Table and Ordered to be Printed.

Mr. Arnold, from the Committee on Roads and Canals made the following

REPORT.

The Committee on Roads and Canals to whom were referred various memorials and petitions asking for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, having had the same under consideration, report:

The Committee have carefully examined the bill and report made to this House by the Committee on Military Affairs, and give to both their sanction and approval.

The committe, without going into any extended argument on the subject, submit the following brief summary of the reasons for their approval: The two great channels of commerce from the interior to the ocean, and from the ocean to the interior, are by the great lakes and the Mississippi. The value of the commerce of each of these great channels has been estimated at from four to five hundred millions per annum.

There is a short portage from Lake Michigan to that point on the headwaters of the Illinois where it can be made navigable of about thirty miles. By cutting through this portage and improving the river you have a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi. By this short canal these vast channels of water communication, the lakes and the Mississippi, are connected by steamboat communication, and all that portion of the continent lying east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes and River St. Lawrence becomes an island.

This work has been already more than half accomplished by the State of Illinois, aided by a small land grant from Congress, made as early as 1827.

Illinois has expended over six millions of dollars on this work, which was completed in 1848. It now yields an annual revenue of about $300,000. This would be very largely increased by the improvement of the Illinois river.

Illinois offers this canal and its revenues to the United States on condition that Congress will provide the means of enlarging it so as to pass gunboats and vessels-of-war from the lakes to the Mississippi and the ocean, and from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico to the lakes.

This is necessary, as a military measure, to place us upon an equality with Great Britain.

She has already constructed canals which enable her to pass gunboats from the ocean and St. Lawrence to the lakes.

We are to-day utterly defenceless against iron-clad gunboats which she could bring from her navy yards in England, through these canals; and thus the vast commerce of the lakes, and the great agricultural products of the west, and the wealth of the lake towns, would be at the mercy of these gunboats.

We are prohibited, by treaty, from constructing gunboats or armed vessels on the lakes. Enlarge the Illinois and Michigan canal as proposed, and the gunboats and mortar boat which have contributed so greatly to the success of our arms in the valley of the Mississippi could be transferred at once to the lakes.

Had this canal been enlarged at the breaking out of the rebellion, the naval resources and power of the country would have been far greater than it was. The 1,200 vessels and 15,000 sailors now shut up on the great lakes would have been at the disposal of the Government. With the mechanical and manufacturing facilities of the lake cities, with the ship timber, iron, and other materials on the lakes, gunboats would have been made ready months earlier than they were, and long ere this the same skill and valor which have won the great victories at Fort Donnelson, Island No. 10, and Pea Ridge would long ere this have carried our flag in triumph to New Orleans; the valley of the Mississippi would have been entirely reclaimed and the rebellion suppressed.

Your committee, from a careful consideration, are clear in their judgment that had this ship and steamboat canal been in existence during the past year, it would have saved to the treasury in the transportation of troops, arms, ordnance, and munitions, and in cheapening and facilitating the building of gunboats, and in enabling the armies to have commenced operations in the field earlier, *more than one hundred millions of dollars*. The value of this work, in a commercial point of view, can scarcely be exaggerated, and its value will be constantly increasing with the progress of our in population, agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

It is believed that this work may now be properly characterized as a military, commercial and political necessity. It will benefit every section. To New England it will lessen the price of food, to New York and Pennsylvania it will give increased trade and commerce, and to the west it will cheapen every article of domestic or foreign manufacture. It will bind still closer the lakes and the valley of the Mississippi, and make the east and the west one in destiny forever.

The only objection which has been suggested to this work is its supposed draught upon an already overburdened treasury.

This objection the committee have carefully considered, and believe that the interests on its cost will be promptly paid by the tolls of the canal, and that those tolls will provide a sinking fund which will at an early day discharge the principal, and thus this great national work (free always for the military purposes of the Government) having paid for itself, would become free to the vast and constantly increasing commerce of the lakes and the Mississippi. It would save to the northwest in a single year like the past, in lessening the cost of transportation of its staples, more than its entire cost. It would, the day it was completed, add to the taxable property of the nation an amount, the taxes upon which, under the pending tax bill, would more than pay the interest on its cost. The committee, for these and other reasons, earnestly recommend the measure to the favorable action of the House.

DRY GOODS For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street,
HAVE IN STOCK
English, French and American Prints,
The Choicest Assortment in Market.
BRILLIANTS, GINGHAMS AND PERCALES,
Challies, Delaines, &c.
Also the best assortment of general
DRESS GOODS,
AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.
Cloaks in Stock and Made to Order, and Cloaking Material
IN GREAT VARIETY; ALSO,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS,
Embroideries and Lace Goods,
At unusually low prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD, BY BELDEN & YOUNG, Exchange Office, 3½ CLARK STREET.

Wholesale Houses.

FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL For Nett Cash Only.
100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines For Two Shillings a Yard.
50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED Full Boiled BLACK SILKS, FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling.
CHOICE NEW STYLES Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valencias for One Shilling.
Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.
LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.
Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.
NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also,
PATTERN CARDS Of High Novelties in Dress Goods, On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.

MARCH, 1862.
BARRETT, KING & CO.
Are prepared to offer to buyers of CLOTHING
Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at OLD PRICES!!
NO. 27 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, Yankee Notions, CROCKERY.
We have just received and are now opening FIVE HUNDRED PACKAGES of new and desirable goods, purchased since the late decline, FOR CASH, and can offer great inducements to CASH and short time buyers. Our stock embraces all the leading brands of
PRINTS,
Ginghams, Brown Sheetings, Bleached Muslins, Denims, Stripes, Ticks, Bags, Kentucky Jeans, Farmers and Mechanics Cassimere, Cottonades, Drills.
DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Challies, De Laines, Lawns, De Beges, Balzarine, Barege Anglaise Brilliantes, &c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Ladies', Misses and Men's, A fine assortment of Silk, Lisle Thread, Linen, Fancy and Cotton Hosiery, Kid, Lisle and Cotton Gloves
SILK MITTS, A large stock and great bargains offered.
DRESS BRAIDS Of our own importation,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Our stock of Notions is complete, and offered at our usual LOW PRICES. Of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, Housekeeping Articles,
No better stock or lower prices can be found in the West. Goods cheerfully shown, orders carefully and promptly filled.
BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM, SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO., 50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. BROOM, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders. E. R. KELLOGG.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., 34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets, Moleskins, Cottonades, Velveteens, F. and M. Cass, Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth, Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens, Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat, Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths, Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

COVENTRY FRILLING OR RUFFLING.—This is quite new and incomparably the best and cheapest Ruffling in the market, and is imported only by us.
MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE, Ladies and Children's Cotton Hosiery, Collarette and Magic Ruffling, Tatting and Tape Trimming, Ladies Paper Collars,
Worsteds, Canvas and every kind of Embroidery material. Ladies are requested to examine our new
JENNY LIND CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS.
SUTTON & BURKITT, 61 LASALLE STREET

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF Grain and Flour to Buffalo. By UNDERWOOD & CO.

NIGHT TUGS.—After May 1st, the TUGS MONITOR AND UNION Will run alternately as night boats. GEO. STURGES.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 51 North Clark street. Post Office Box 4284.

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.—GRAVES & IRVINE
Would call attention to their extensive stock of
HOOP SKIRTS,
Which they are offering for CASH AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Also, to their stock of
Rubber Combs,
Both Dressing and Pocket Combs, which were purchased before the advance, and will be sold TWENTY PER CENT below the market price. They keep constantly on hand an extensive stock of
STAPLE NOTIONS.
Orders for the above are solicited and satisfaction is guaranteed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co., 40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,)
Manufacturers and Jobbers of CLOTHING.
And dealers in CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., &c,
Offer their stock at the very lowest market rates.

CLOAKS, SACKS, MANTILLAS, OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED SPRING STYLES, Of Our Own Manufacture!
We are now offering a splendid assortment of the above goods, ranging in price from
$3 TO $25,
MADE OF THE BEST MARERIAL,
And in the Most Substantial Manner,
Under our own Supervision.
They will be found adapted to the tastes of all.
DRESS GOODS! FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, In Great Variety.
Corsets, Alexander's Kids, Ribbons, and Hoop Skirts in Endless Variety.
SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Hosiery of Every Description.
THE NEW STYLES OF Broche, Cashmere and Stella Shawls JUST OPENED.
All of the above goods we are offering at the Lowest Prices. Call and see, at
STRYKER & CO., 141 Lake Street.

HOSIERY! SKIRTS, CORSETS! DRESS TRIMMINGS! HANDKERCHIEFS! COLLARS! GLOVES!
Shirt Bosoms, Suspenders! NOTIONS!
Fresh arrivals every day, at GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

FENCE WIRE.
AMERICAN NOS. 8 & 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.

TIN PLATE.
3,000 boxes I. C., 1st Quality Charcoal Tin.
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1,500 " I. C., Roofing Tin.
20 Casks No. 9, 36 in. Musselmann's Zinc.
50 Pigs Banca Tin.
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54 Lake Street (up stairs) OVER Gore, Willson & Co's., Chicago, Ill.
Goods direct from our Eastern Manufactories
AT EASTERN WHOLESALE PRICES.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves

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No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pump Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

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GROCERIES. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a general assortment of
GROCERIES, CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wood Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED
G. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK, F. FISCHER. H. W. COOK, L. SWORMSTEDT.

1862—Spring Trade.—1862.
CLOTHING. Martin & Brothers
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE MARBLE WAREHOUSE, NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING
TRADERS Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory.
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ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, 176 Lake street, Chicago.
The particular attention of dealers is invited to the Spring Stock and Prices of
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BLOCK TIN, FENCE WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE, PRESSED TIN WARE, TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &c. &c.
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.
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HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials,
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c. &c.
Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North-west.
Orders promptly attended to.

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We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
3,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
350 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
15 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
20 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

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JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO. No. 35 Broad Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette and other brands, dark and pale, in halves and quarters.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three qr. pipes and cases.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.
WHISKEY—Mohan's Irish and Ramsay's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and Champagne, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.
Also—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKEY, direct from Distillers.

Special Notices.

What can Woman do? Every way. But she can't, without a bottle of ... Kill 'em now! No family should be without ... Agents in Chicago: ... Finch, Burnham & Smith.

Dr. Blackall, formerly of New York City, has introduced the "... CURE," at the Kenosha (Wis.) Water Cure ... is not practiced anywhere else ...

CATARRH! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ... CATARRH IN THE ...
CLOSE CASH BUYERS ... Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00 ... Office, 182 South Clark Street. Dr. D. ...

For the cheapest and best Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzettes, ... HAIR JEWELRY ...

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ... Female Diseases, such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Womb Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, ... Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. ... Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago ...

Important to Females.—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills. ... DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS ... MARTIN & SMITH.

DR. FRANKLIN CHASE'S UTERINE CORDIAL ... 111 West Van Buren street ...

Medicinal.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR. ... THE DEMAND FOR ... No. 94 Washington St. ... Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Chilblains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Earache, Corns ... Healing Properties ... A. W. SARGENT & CO., 94 Washington Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3548. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1 dollar per bottle. Liberal Discount made to the Trade.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES, IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE ... SYSTEM, DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE ... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY ... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ... LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET ... Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS ... HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA ... PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake St., Chicago ... Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ... 8 Board of Trade Building.

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...& IRVINE
...their extensive stock of
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...ber Combs,
...PLE NOTIONS.
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GOODS.
...Sawyer & Co.,
LAKE STREET,
...Domestics,
...Prints,
...ple Cotton Goods,
...ort'd Dress Goods,
...AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
...OR CASH under the ... of the Eastern Markets ... will be sold
...WER PRICES
...goods, of OLDER ...offered in this and ...
...ALL are earnestly invited ... and compare goods and ... to published quotations.
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...UNT & CO.,
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...THS,
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LATEST APPROVED STYLES,
...Manufacture!
...D $25,
...EST MARERIAL,
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...GOODS!
...SUMMER WEAR,
...Variety.
...Kids, Ribbons, ... in Endless ...
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...Lake Street.
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Wholesale Houses.

GROCERIES.

G. C. COOK & CO.
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a general assortment of

GROCERIES
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wood Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED
G. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK, F. FISCHER. E. W. COOK, L. SWORMSTEDT.

1862——Spring Trade.——1862

CLOTHING.
Martin & Brothers
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE MARBLE WAREHOUSE NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING
TRADERS
Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
176 Lake street, Chicago.
The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Black Tin, Fence Wire, Japanned Tin Ware, Pressed Tin Ware, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Agricultural Impl'ts, Shelf Hardware, Nails, &c., &c.
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials,
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.
Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North west.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - LAKE STREET - 62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
3,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,450 bdls. SHEET IRON,
250 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
28,000 lbs. BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
30 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake streets.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862!

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short credit.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
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IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.
No. 85 Broad Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and ... [illegible]
WINES—Port, Sherry, Maderia, Bordeaux, Hock and ... [illegible]
OIL—... [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ What can Woman do in War? ... [illegible] ... Sold by all Druggists. Agents in Chicago: J. H. Reed & Co., Fuller & Finch, Barnham & Smith.

☞ Dr. Blackall, formerly of New York City, has introduced the "SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE," at the Kenosha (Wis.) Water Cure. As this system is not practiced anywhere else in the West, invalids will do well to send for a circular.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
One Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
... [illegible]
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. ... [illegible]
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 6351, Chicago, Ill.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go to A. BOSWELL, 106 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional Treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. He is not a "cureall" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and sat isfy themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters of by address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent at Lake street. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. ☞ Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL is WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 147 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. P. O. Box 225. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for 30 years, four of which have been in this city.

Medicinal.

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PAIN EXTERMINATOR.
It has become a necessity, A POSITIVE NECESSITY for the Proprietors of the above Invaluable Remedy to extend their facilities for preparing it.
THE DEMAND FOR IT
Has increased so rapidly for the past few months that we have been entirely unable to supply orders with our present means of manufacturing.
For this reason, as well as for the humane object of giving all afflicted ones an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefit of its HEALING VIRTUES, we shall, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY, open an extensive Laboratory and Manufactory at
No. 94 Washington Street.
Our facilities will be such that we can manufacture a superior quality of our Remedy, and be able to fill all our orders promptly.
THIS EXTERMINATOR is recommended for only what it CAN EFFECTUALLY CURE, namely:
Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Fresh Wounds, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Chilblains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Earache, Corns, &c., &c.
All these it will POSITIVELY and RADICALLY cure. We shall hereafter print some few of the numerous testimonials we have received relating the action of its
Healing Properties.
At this time we invite all our former patrons, and all who are afflicted with either of the above complaints, to call at our Office and Manufactory.
THE EXTERMINATOR can be had by application to us, or at all the Leading Druggists and Apothecaries in the country.
We respectfully ask all to give it at least one trial, and ascertain for themselves its sterling value as a pain reliever.
A. W. SARGENT & CO.,
94 Washington Street, Chicago.
Post Office Box 2248. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar per bottle. Liberal Discount made to the Trade.

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GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
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EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
... [illegible]
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL... [illegible]
A. O. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

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WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark Street, corner of South Water.
Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND QUARTERMASTERS' ORDERS
For same, wanted at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.
RUXTON & CO.,
Corner of Clark and Lake Streets.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
No. 42 South Clark street,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
44 Exchange Place, New York.
☞ Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily.

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We will pay the Highest Market Price for
Chicago City and Illinois Bonds.
C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, 66 Lake st., corner of Dearborn.

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Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

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ALL SIZES FOR SALE.
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Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 686.

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CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST.
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
Transacts a
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H. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
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Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points. Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

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Particular attention devoted to Western business.
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RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us.

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Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advance made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits.
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This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from
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☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

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BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

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ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

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$25,000 TO LOAN ON ONE to five years time on central city property.
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MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

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On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
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PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
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Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

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TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS.
10,000 acres of Farming Lands,
Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, comprising the real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, deceased, are now offered for sale at such prices as to invite the attention of capitalists, as they must soon become of largely increased value, and to parties seeking a home in this flourishing State, such an opportunity to purchase seldom occurring. For particulars apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent.
Davenport, Iowa, March 31st, 1862.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.
All owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the Distributing Water Pipes of the Chicago Water Works is laid, are hereby notified that the Board of Public Works has assessed the amounts ... [illegible] ... at the office of the Board of Public Works, room No. 10½ Court House.
By order of the Board.
... [illegible], Secretary.
Chicago, April 19th, 1862.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

THE SEIGE OF YORKTOWN.

Artillery and Rifle Duels.

SKIRMISH OF MASSACHUSETTS BOYS.

[Correspondence (dated 24th) N. Y. Tribune.]

The Sharpshooters received a compliment last Sunday, when Generals Keyes and Smith applied to Gen. Heintzelman to borrow 150 of them, just to pick off the gunners of the Rebel batteries on the extreme left. By 11 o'clock they had killed nine men, "counting the groans." The men are now relieved from night-duty, returning to camp at sunset. I hear that Col. Berdan has applied for the forwarding of his regiment, at present with Gen. McDowell, and for the Minnesota Company with Halleck. When a general engagement occurs, we cannot have too many sharpshooters.

They say the rebels fire pretty well, using generally Mississippi rifles, but some have target ones and repeaters. One person of the 2d has become prominent. He is a fine-looking bearded man, not in uniform, and he walks leisurely from point to point within the rebel entrenchments, or along the woods skirting them, accompanied by a negro, who dutifully carries his rifle, a weapon of at least forty pounds weight. He is never in a hurry, and a capital shot. At least one of our men has fallen by his hand. They suppose him to be a civilian, a secesh version of the newspaper story of "Garibaldi's Englishman," and have banded together to make sure of him. Still, up to the present date, he is alive and shooting.

Some one said that the rebel fortifications between the James and York rivers were so extensive that they must have been constructed by the rebel soldiers, and that consequently they could not have had the time for military exercise enjoyed by the Union Army of the Potomac. I have found out differently. It was the sweat, and the muscle, and the blood of the black man that reared these breastworks. An aged negress informed me that "hundreds on hundreds" of slaves had for months been goaded on like so many mules in this service. She said "all de free col'd men" were pressed in and compelled to give their time to the work. The free men were promised pay, but she said they never expected any.

Of the operations in front you are daily advised by telegraph; but then there are many points which can only be known to those engaged, and some things never will be known, save as some father, or mother, or wife, or children hear the news in a private letter. There is a mine of hidden news, an undercurrent of items connected with such great operations, that will hardly ever be known save to those directly participating. If a man is killed in New York, each morning paper will give its own version of the affair, and all the accounts will differ materially from each other. But many a man will here die for his country, and no record be made. In the darkness of the night or in the brightness of noonday the bullet may come. The rebel pickets are absolutely murderers. They lie in wait behind trees, and if a Union picket makes his appearance, they send their deadly missiles at him. If an arm is broken, or a leg, or if death is caused outright, there is an end of it. "He was shot by a picket!"

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS IN A SKIRMISH.

[Correspondence (dated 26th) N. Y. Herald.]

Five companies of Massachusetts troops participated in a splendid little action which took place this morning. One company made a brilliant charge upon a rebel redoubt, drove the rebels away, killed quite a number, and hemmed in fourteen, who were taken prisoners. The redoubt is situated in front of a piece of woods, and faces an open cornfield to the right of the Yorktown road. It was determined last evening to reduce the work and ascertain what fortifications were behind, beyond the woods. Early this morning three companies of the First Massachusetts regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Wells, and two companies of the Eleventh, under Major Tripp, left camp and arrived on the ground just about daylight. Company A, Captain Wild, was deployed as skirmishers to the left across the field to prevent a flank movement of the enemy. Company I, Captain Rand, was held in reserve towards the right near a small ravine, while Company H, under Capt. Carruth, advanced at double quick across the field and charged upon the work. Led by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, they dashed ahead in the most gallant manner.

As soon as they were seen crossing the open field, a distance of four or five hundred yards from the redoubt, the rebels opened a spirited fire from behind the parapet. In face of this fire the gallant little band of sixty advanced at double quick, with bayonets fixed. Their comrades were falling on the field around them; but not a man on our side fired a gun until those who charged the redoubt had arrived within a few yards of the ditch in front. Then they discharged a volley, and the rebels retreated. Although much exhausted by the run across the cornfield, our men jumped into the ditch and climed over the parapet. Thus the work was successfully taken in a few minutes. Lieutenant Chandler and Lieutenant-Colonel Wells were among the first to reach the fort. Company H lost three men killed and thirteen wounded. No other casualties occurred on our side. Most of the killed and wounded fell within twenty yards of the ditch, which was six or seven feet deep and eight feet wide in front of the redoubt.

In the meantime Company A, 11th Massachusetts, Capt. Humphrey, came forward to the right at double quick and kept the rebels back, while Company G, Captain Allen, which had been placed to support a section of our artillery, also advanced, and with picks and shovels commenced destroying the redoubt. Our artillery did not fire a single shot. Presently the rebels opened with their artillery from their fortifications to the left. Our brave Massachusetts boys fired away into the woods, while some of their comrades were shoveling the earth from the parapet of the rebel fort into the ditch below. A little to the right of this work there was an opening through the woods and a clearing behind, where another rebel redoubt was situated. From this the rebels poured forth a continuous fire; but the skirmishers from the 11th regiment filed off to the right and left, covered by the woods, and thus escaped the effect of their fire. When the attack was made on our left the rebels were driven in confusion in every direction. Fourteen of them got on a small strip of ground, behind which was a stream which they could not cross. Hence they were taken prisoners.

The object of the movement having been most successfully accomplished, our men retired from the field in perfect order. When they were retiring, the rebels commenced a brisk cannonade from the forts to the left, which were not more than seven or eight hundred yards distant. It was beautiful to see how splendidly our skirmishers retired in the midst of this heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. Shells were bursting all around them, scattering dirt over many of the men; but the regiment had been so well drilled in skirmishing that this company came in cautiously, without loosing a single man. Not one thought of running. On the contrary, all seemed reluctant to leave the field of action. Company H, 1st Massachusetts, which took the principal part in this splendid little action, was one of the three companies which bore the brunt of the battle at Blackburn's Ford, Bull run, on the 18th of July. On that occasion, as on this, Lieut-Colonel Wells commanded. On that occasion, as on this, the company lost nearly one-third its number in killed and wounded. Several who were wounded in the first affair, when they dashed down to the stream in front of a fortification, were also wounded this morning.

WHAT AMMUNITION THE REBELS USE.

[Correspondence (dated 25th) Cincinnati Com.]

The several little affairs which have relieved the solemn monotony of the siege have developed a curious fact. Most of the casualties by musketry on our side, have been caused by round bullets—indicating that the rebels are not amply supplied with approved rifled arms, and that such weapons are held in reserve. It also appears that they are not largely supplied with Parrott guns, but manifestly they have mounted Armstrong cannon of so large calibre. Yesterday they sent us a cartel from it in the form of a long hideous shell, which failed to explode. The officer in charge of our battery discovered a projecting tube which was capped. Being cautiously bumped, he wisely concluded not to tamper with it, but sent it away to be examined. No doubt it was an infernal machine, intended to explode in the hands of any one who carelessly manipulates it. During the afternoon, a new gun, which we got into position, sent a bar of iron among the secesh, which undoubtedly worried them. It was about as large as a mountain howitzer. It left the gun with a deafening whang, and seemed to fly end over end with a furious twang, like the whizzing swoop of a boomerang. Striking an earthwork square in the breast, it whisked up a column of dirt in a dense cloud, resembling the volume of a water spout. Our liveliest entertainments in the way of cannonading duels usually occur immediately after breakfast and just before tea, when the big guns engage in thunderous dialogue until the sun sinks behind the horizon. Our people are not often hurt, and it is fair to presume that we do not slaughter many rebels, although we seriously distress their fatigue parties. Our own sappers continue to labor diligently, usually dodging the shells shouting "guard house! guard house!" at each musical visitor—the guard house being the punishment inflicted on soldiers for firing without permission. Sometimes the rebels joke a little too seriously for comfort. The establishment of a new battery on either side soon becomes a sonorous fact, but if I should mention that which the rebels hear and feel every day, I am afraid the War Office would be obliged to appoint two or three more inspectors of newspaper correspondents.

PREPARATIONS FOR A RESIDENCE.

[Correspondence (dated 25th) N. Y. Times.]

It would be almost cruel, after the extravagant pains taken by our Generals and Colonels in decorating their respective headquarters, to fail to acknowledge a due appreciation of the beautiful effect produced. Shades, avenues, bowers and arbors formed of pines and evergreens exquisitely mingled and intertwined, may be seen in nearly every camp. At the headquarters of the Division Commander this rural adornment has been profusely employed, and is made an exceedingly attractive feature. The headquarters of Gen. Butterfield are completely encircled with transplanted pines, and much ingenuity has been exhibited in the construction of an avenue of the same material. In fact, all the principal headquarters have been made to present a most inviting appearance.

☞ An attempt is being made to resuscitate the Harper's Ferry Armory. The Secretary of War has been requested to inquire into the condition of the Government works there, the authority by which they were destroyed, the amount necessary to repair the damages done there, and the expediency of restoring the armory to be used as heretofore. It is probable that Secretary Stanton's report will put at rest the subject of rebuilding this armory.

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

Treaty Between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, Concluded at Washington, April 7, 1862.

TREATY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to render more effectual the means hitherto adopted for the suppression of the slave trade carried on upon the Coast of Africa, have deemed it expedient to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Richard Bickerton Pemell, Lord Lyons, a Peer of her United Kingdom, a Knight Grand Cross of her most Honorable Order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties mutually consent that those ships of their respective navies which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable ground be suspected of being engaged in the African slave trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose; or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the African slave-trade, contrary to the provisions of this treaty, and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessel, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner, hereinafter agreed upon.

In order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the object of this treaty, and at same time avoid doubts, disputes, and complaints, the said right of search shall be understood in the manner and according to the rules following:

First, It shall never be exercised except by vessels-of-war, authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipulations of this treaty.

Secondly, The right of search shall in no case be exercised with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two Powers, but shall be exercised only as regards merchant vessels; and it shall not be exercised by a vessel-of-war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port, nor within the territorial waters of the other party.

Thirdly: Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship-of-war, the commander of the said ship shall, in the act of so doing, exhibit to the commander of the merchant vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and shall deliver to such commander a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the vessel he commands, and also declaring that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the African slave trade, or is fitted up for said trade. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser, who is not the commander, such officer shall exhibit to the captain of the merchant vessel a copy of the beforementioned special instructions, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, as above described. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that it is employed on lawful objects the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special instructions; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue its voyage. The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be less than that of lieutenant in the navy, unless the command, either by reason of death or other cause, is at the time held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fourthly: The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be exercised only within the distance of two hundred and fifty miles of the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues of the coast of the Island of Cuba.

ARTICLE II.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article into execution, it is agreed—

First: That all the ships of the navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the African slave-trade shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy of the present treaty, of the instructions for cruisers annexed thereto (marked A), and of the regulations for the mixed courts of justice annexed thereto (marked B), which annexes respectively shall be considered as integral parts of the present treaty.

Secondly: That each of the high contracting parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders. The said commanders shall hold the rank of captain in the navy, or at least that of lieutenant; it being nevertheless understood that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of lieutenant of the navy, or other superior rank, shall, in case of his death or temporary absence, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel has devolved to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

Thirdly: That if at any time the commander of a cruiser of either of the two nations shall suspect that any merchant vessel under the escort or convoy of any ship or ships of war of the other nation carries negroes on board, or has been engaged in the African slave-trade, or is fitted out for the purpose thereof, the commander of the cruiser shall communicate his suspicions to the commander of the convoy, who, accompanied by the commander of the cruiser, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; and in case the suspicions appear well founded, according to the tenor of this treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of the places where the mixed courts of justice are stationed, in order that it may be adjudicated upon.

Fourthly, It is further mutually agreed that the commanders of the ships of the two navies respectively, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid instructions.

ARTICLE III.

As the two preceding articles are entirely reciprocal, the two contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall be borne by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the search and detention of vessels specified in the first article of this treaty shall be effected only by ships which may form part of the two navies, respectively, and by such of those ships only as are provided with the special instructions annexed to the present treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof. The indemnification for the damages of which this article treats shall be paid within the term of one year, reckoning from the day in which the mixed court of justice pronounces its sentence.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of the first article of this treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, three mixed courts of justice, formed by an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective Governments. These courts shall reside one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New York.

But each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself the right of changing at its pleasure, the place of residence of the court or courts held within its own territories.

These courts shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present treaty, and according to the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the present treaty, and which are considered an integral part thereof, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

ARTICLE V.

In case the commanding officer of any of the ships of either country, duly commissioned according to the provisions of the first article of this treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said treaty, or from the instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such cases the Government to which such commanding officer may belong binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any willful transgression which he may be proved to have committed.

ARTICLE VI.

It is hereby further mutually agreed that every American or British merchant vessel which shall be searched by virtue of the present treaty may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the Mixed Courts of Justice established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:

First: Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

Second: Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Third: Spare plank fitted for laying down a second or slave deck.

Fourth: Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifth: A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixth: An extraordinary number of water casks or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom house at the place from which he cleared outward, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should be used only to hold palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventh: A greater number of mess-tubs or kids than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighth: A boiler or other cooking apparatus of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel, or more than one boiler or other cooking apparatus of the ordinary size.

Ninth: An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassada, commonly called farina, of maize, or of Indian corn, or other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such rice, flour, farina, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenth: A quantity of mats or matting greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

If it be proved that any one or more of the articles above specified is or are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured that fact shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the African Slave-trade, and she shall in consequence be condemned and declared lawful prize, unless the master or owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the mixed court of justice that at the time of her detention or capture the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking, and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of detention, or as may have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when captured, were indispensable for the lawful object of her voyage.

ARTICLE VII.

If any one of the articles specified in the preceding article as grounds for condemnation, should be found on board a merchant vessel, or should be proved to have been on board of her during the voyage on which she was captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall, in any case be granted either to the master, the owner, or any other persons interested in the equipment or in the lading, even though she should not be condemned by the mixed court of justice.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed between the two high contracting parties that in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this treaty by their respective cruisers as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purpose thereof, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by one of the mixed courts of justice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall, immediately after its condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up, unless either of the two Governments should wish to purchase her for the use of its navy, at a price to be fixed by a competent person chosen for that purpose by the mixed court of justice, in which case the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first option of purchase.

ARTICLE IX.

The captain, master, pilot and crew of any vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice shall be punished according to the laws of the country to which such vessel belongs, as shall also the owner or owners and the persons interested in her equipment or cargo, unless they prove that they had no participation in the enterprise.

For this purpose the two high contracting parties agree that, in so far as it may not be attended with grievous expense and inconvenience, the master and crew of any vessel which may be condemned by a sentence of one of the mixed courts of justice, as well as any other persons found on board the vessel, shall be sent and delivered up to the jurisdiction of the nation under whose flag the condemned vessel was sailing at the time of capture; and that the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of such master, crew or other persons, shall also be sent with them.

The same course shall be pursued with regard to subjects or citizens of either contracting party who may be found by a cruiser of the other on board a vessel of any third Power, or on board a vessel sailing without flag or papers, which may be condemned by any competent court for having engaged in the African slave-trade.

ARTICLE X.

The negroes who are found on board of a vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government whose cruiser has made the capture; they shall be immediately set at liberty and shall remain free, the Government to whom they have been delivered guaranteeing their liberty.

ARTICLE XI.

The acts or instruments annexed to this treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

(A.) Instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations, destined to prevent the African slave-trade.

(B.) Regulations for the mixed courts of justice.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible. It shall continue and remain in full force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of said parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years. And it is hereby agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty shall altogether cease and determine.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms. Done at Washington the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
LYONS.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S
Improved Piano Fortes.
MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS,
Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.
FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. IN DURABILITY, STRENGTH AND DELICACY OF TONE AND TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect.
The above instruments can be seen at
ROOT & CADY'S,
95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $125,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY and RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET and GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students drill in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Trees.

TREES.—Ornamental Nursery Trees. I have a choice collection of
NURSERY GROWN TREES,
Consisting of the following: American Aaberlia, Balm of Gilead, EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH, SILVER LEAF MAPLE, Silver Leaf Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Cultivated Elm and Rose of Sharon, from eight to twelve and eighteen feet high. These are all of the best quality, and will be sold wholesale or retail. Apply on Michigan Avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets; or address me, through Chicago Post Office, Box 4500. T. F. BALDWIN.

A BETTER STRAWBERRY than the
Wilson's Albany Seedling.
More hardy and productive we shall be glad to find. Until found, we are ready to furnish plants of the "Wilson" to parties giving extensive culture, for a small portion of the fruit of the first season.
H. P. STANLEY, 38 State street.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL Trees from the Rochester New York Nursery at a bargain, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Methodist Block basement. Call or send your orders. The largest stock ever offered in this City.
D. W. HIGBIE.

Meeting of Stockholders.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due May 1st 1862, on the Chicago Depot bonds, issued by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of J. Young Scammon, on the 1st proximo. J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, April 22d, 1862.

STOCKHOLDER'S NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Stock Books of the new Company are now open and that certificates of stock in the old Company transferred by them to the Purchasing Agents on books now in this Office, will in due time receive therefor stock in the re-organized Company.
JOS. H. MOORE, Com'r & Gen'l Agt.
Chicago, April 15. 73 Dearborn-st.

STOCKHOLDERS.—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The Stock transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of APRIL; after which, it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the Stockholders, with a view to reorganization.
By order W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.
☞ Certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the
10th of April Proximo,
on their complying with the following provisions of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to-wit:
"Holders of Stock of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, upon the assignment of such Stock to persons as may be designated, for that purpose, by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of Stock in the new Corporation, in
Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each,
with Scrip Certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."
The Assignment Books will be opened on the 15th proximo. By order W. H. BARNES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received from loyal citizens only at the Office of the Forage Department, U. S. A., in the city of St. Louis, Mo., till 12 o'clock M., Monday, May 12th, 1862, for from 100,000 to 6,000 bushels of Oats; 100,000 bushels of Corn. To be delivered at the Government Warehouses, or at any of the Railroad Depots or Steamboat Landings, in the city of St. Louis, free of drayage. Oats must be 32 pounds to the bushel, and both kinds of grain must be in good sacks, and be delivered at the rate of ... [illegible] ... per week. Bids for each kind of grain must be made separately, and endorsed "Proposals for Oats," and "Proposals for Corn." No bids will be received unless endorsed by two responsible names. All bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. All bids not promptly answered to will be rejected. The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids.
St. Louis, April 29, 1862. ... [illegible]

Carriage Makers.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME STREET,
New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE CARRIAGES,
FOR
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value
Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.
The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862,
"THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON,"
Now ready for inspection at their
Only Place of Business,
372 and 374 BROOME,
CORNER MOTT STREET
FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
65 East 25th Street, New York,
Are using upon all their carriages, the
Corrugated, Case Hardened
AXLE BOX,
Of which they have the exclusive right for the United States.
This Box reduces the friction fully one half, causing the Carriage to run much lighter. Retains the oil six times as long as any other Box, and never heats.
Parties about to place orders for either
Trotting Wagons or Park Carriages
Are particularly invited to examine the new style before ordering.
Samples to be seen at
STABLES OF E. E. BOYINGTON,
80 & 82 State Street,
AND AT WRIGHT & CURRIER'S,
164 MICHIGAN STREET, CHICAGO.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street.....New York.
43 Lake street.....Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co.....Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak.....Philadelphia.
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto, C. W.
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of our year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Cooking Stoves.

THE KING OF STOVES.
THE TRIUMPH,
FOR COAL OR WOOD,
Arranged with hot air draught and large ventilated oven.
THE TRIUMPH
Will bake, boil, broil, roast, fry, toast, and perform every other operation in Cooking at the SAME TIME and in the most perfect manner, and with the greatest economy in fuel.
THE TRIUMPH
Has a fine large ventilated oven which always insures sweetness to the bread baked in it.
THE TRIUMPH
Has a regular range water back for heating water for diffusion in pipes through the house, and works more advantageously and expeditiously than any other stove.
Report of the Chicago Mechanics Institute. "Cooking Stoves," &c. The articles under this head were numerous and meritorious, so much so, that your Committee have had much difficulty in deciding among the rival claims for preference.
After much deliberation your Committee award the FIRST PREMIUM, a SILVER MEDAL, to the
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE.
JAS. V. Z. BLANEY, CHAS. M. GRAY, J. H. EATON, } Committee.
For sale by
JAMES P. DALTON.
Successor to Allen & Dalton, 70 Lake street.

Manufacturers.

WOOL TWINE MANUFACtured and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.
BUTTER FIRKINS,
NICE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS
Manufactured and for sale at 95 South Water street.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

GEORGE RAABE, Cabinet Maker, on North Hubbard between Menominee and Linden streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4573. All kinds of Furniture made to order. Repairing done in all its branches. PIANOS and FURNITURE Varnished, Polished and Repaired. Goods carefully packed for shipment to any part of the United States. Household Furniture moved to any part of the city.
N. B.—Houses and Furniture cleared of Bed Bugs for ever, in a short time.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Baker & Spafford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the said firm will be settled by James M. Spafford, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. W. BAKER,
J. M. SPAFFORD.
Chicago, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—James M. Spafford, late of the firm of Baker & Spafford, and Wm. M. Tureman, now of the firm George, Dudley & Tureman, have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of
SPAFFORD & TUREMAN,
For the transaction of a General Produce and Commission business at
No. 34 South Water Street.
J. M. SPAFFORD,
WM. M. TUREMAN.
Chicago, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a co-partnership under the style and firm name of
D. W. BAKER & BRO.,
Late Baker and Spafford, for the transaction of a General Commission business, at the old stand, 91 South Water street.
D. W. BAKER,
T. E. BAKER.
Chicago, May 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a General Produce and Commission Business, under the name and style of O. W. Clapp & Co.
O. W. CLAPP,
E. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of S. J. Surdam & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. J. SURDAM,
W. W. SMITH.
Chicago, March 1, 1862.
The undersigned will continue the Stove and Hardware business under the name and style of S. J. Surdam & Co., at the old stand, 178 Lake street.
S. J. SURDAM,
A. STELLE.
Chicago, March 1, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership under the name and style of "SMITH BROTHERS," for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business at No. 43 South Water street.
MARQUIS N. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, late of S. J. Surdam & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
CHICAGO, April 30, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Smith, Pollard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.
MARQUIS N. SMITH,
JOHN K. POLLARD,
A. JUDSON SMITH.
Chicago, April 14, 1862.

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
(Up-Stairs.)
The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemp, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS,
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep Skin Mats.

CURTAIN GOODS,
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, silk Bordering, Curtain Linens, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's Chamberlin's and Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterers' use.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.......Lake street, (up-stairs).......135 & 137

Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent,
Importer and Jobber of
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
General House Painter.
89 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
PAPER HANGERS, ETC. ETC.
No. 134 Clark Street, Chicago.

Clothing.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
G. T. BELDING & CO.
100 and 102 Randolph Street.
Our stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now full and complete, comprising a GREAT VARIETY of
Spring Overcoats, Business Suits of all Grades, Black Suits, from Common to the VERY BEST. Blue Nonpareil Suits, Fancy Cassimere Vests and Pants,
All of which are NEW, FRESH AND DESIRABLE, and gotten up expressly for this market.
FOR STYLE AND DURABILITY
Of manufacture, we DEFY COMPETITION, promising UNIFORM PRICES, and always selling
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Also, a large assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
A full line of ENGLISH HALF HOSE and ALEXANDRE'S KIDS.
100 AND 102 RANDOLPH STREET,
Opposite Matteson House.
C. T. BELDING & CO.

Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Stephen Childs vs. Henry Wells and Samuel R. Childs—Foreclosure of Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a Decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described parcels of land situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:—The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty six (26), in Township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing forty acres. Also, the south half of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34). In Township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian. Also, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26), of Township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money, principal and interest, due to complainant, with the costs of said suit, and the costs, fees and expenses of said sale. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, April 23d, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Stephen Childs vs Samuel K. Childs, Heman W. Childs, Eliozus Sauter et al.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that I L C Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described parcels of land, situate in the County of Cook aforesaid, to wit: An undivided two-thirds of the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-five (35), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres. Also an undivided two thirds of one equal undivided half of the west half of the north east quarter of section three (3), of township thirty-four (34), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, containing 39 40-100 acres, be the same more or less, or so much and such portion as may be necessary to make the money due to the complainant, principal and interest, with the costs, fees, and expenses of said sale.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
CHICAGO, April 23, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—SS. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. James H. Rees vs. Daniel T. Cleaveland and John C. Haines.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will in pursuance with the mandate in a Decree entered in the above entitled cause, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1862, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of Cook County, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on Saturday, the tenth day of May, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular, of the premises described in the Bill of Complaint in said cause, to-wit:—Lot thirty-nine (39), in Pine Grove. Also, Lots five (5), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), in Block eight (8) in Sandberg's Subdivision of Lots (8) to twenty-one (21); also, of Lots thirty-three (33) to thirty-seven (37), all inclusive in Pine Grove, all situate in Fractional Section twenty-one (21) in Township forty (40), north of Range fourteen (14) east, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money due to the said defendant Cleaveland upon the mortgage described in said Bill of Complaint, principal and interest, with the costs, fees and expenses of said sale.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, April 18th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1862. Tuthill King, Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury, William B. Rogers, Thomas H. King, Horace Warren, Valentine H. Marshall and Elijah Barr—In Chancery.
Affidavit having been made that neither Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall, three of the defendants above named, can be found upon due inquiry, so that process can be served upon them, and said affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 25th day of March, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June next, (1862) as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of June, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.
WILLIAMS, WOODBRIDGE & GRANT, Comp's Sol's.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1862. William T. Burgess vs Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the first day of April, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William T. Burgess and against the estate of the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, for the sum of ... Hundred Dollars directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.
WM. T. BURGESS, in proper.

Steamboat Lines.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FOR 1862—Fitzhugh, Bane & Co., Oswego; F. D. Bane & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York, proprietors. The undersigned, as agents of the above old well established Line, will contract freight at the lowest rates from Chicago, by Lake and Canal to Eastern markets. Also, Heavy freights from Western points Westward. This route via Oswego is not only the most expeditious, but avoids all risk of CANAL BREAKS ... The Company have an extensive Floating Elevator, with apparatus for blowing grain, at Oswego, with which they discharge grain, shipped by this Line, from vessels to canal boats, without going into store.
WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Agents.
Office No. 1, Pardee's Building, Old story, 150 South Water street, Corner of Wells street.

LAKE SUPERIOR.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
On the opening of navigation,
A FIRST CLASS STEAMER
Will leave our Dock for the various ports on Lake Superior, calling at Mackinaw and Sault Ste. Marie. Sailing days will be given hereafter.
A. HARVEY & CO., 226 and 228 South Water street.

THE
Western Transportation Co.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Western, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, WENONA,
MOHAWK, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, GALENA,
MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO.
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.
W. T. Co. Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI, DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS, CONCORD,
SAGINAW, MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.
Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.
EQUATOR, EQUINOX,
ABAXES, EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE, COMET,
ROCKET, MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA, ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to E. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN,
A. COLSON, No. 9 Astor House, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 118 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co, Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS,
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hooking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Matthews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Marray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents,
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND
1862 Chicago Line. 1862
For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
BETWEEN
Chicago and Buffalo,
Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a
DAILY LINE
(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.
B., C. & C. Line Stmrs. W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY, MOHAWK,
GALENA, FREE STATE,
WENONA, TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO, MAYFLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY, NEPTUNE.
Running in connection, at Buffalo, with
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS:
The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.
At Cleveland, with
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.
With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.
For rates of freight and passage apply to
JOHN H. MORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, } Ag'ts West'n Transportation Co.,
A. COLSON, } No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
M. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, N. Y.
J. H. WILGUS & CO., Proprietor of Union Express, No. 207 Broadway, N. Y.
W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 69 Washington st. Boston, Mass.
W. F. HURD, Agent W. T. Co., Boston.
A. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Central R. R., Albany.
S. G. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., Troy and Albany.
J. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. R. R., Troy, N. York.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.,
Office foot of Michigan street Buffalo.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago.
J. W. TUTTLE,
Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago.
A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago.

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862
Shipping and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis.
Having our own facilities on the Illinois River we are enabled to give despatch to property shipped by our Line.
Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company,
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Sewing Machines.

FLORENCE
FLORENCE
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Salesroom 124 Lake street,
Salesroom 124 Lake street,
Salesroom 124 Lake street.
There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine,
One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,
One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is Noiseless and rapid in motion; also, that makes the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machines of the
Florence Sewing Machine Company.
Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public and unhesitatingly say that they are the easy in the works and openly and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufactures to do as much a range of work as can easily be done on one of these machines. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, and have the advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all of the four stitches, can be done while the Machine is in motion; the saving of time in stopping to change the direction of the work is obviated by this machine. EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circular and sample of work by return mail. Address
W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt,
124 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $8 TO $80.
Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Chain, Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools,) Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in this business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrants us in saying that we have, by far, the best, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Owing to the entire ease with which every stitch is made on one of these machines, parties can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merits of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Hence this one will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singers, while they are lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and other Sewing Machine fixings of all kinds. Machines sent by express to any place. Machines to Let by the week or month.
A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO. Box 81, Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3401.

Iron and Steel.

IRON AND STEEL.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
Manufacturers of WARRANTED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.
We also keep in store a large stock of
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
BENT STOCK, &c.
AGENTS FOR
QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF HARDWARE,
At 143 Lake Street.
In order to close up the business as early as possible this Spring, I will sell the entire stock without reserve for cash, to those in want of Hardware, for less than cost.
WM. WHEELER.
The above Store (one of the best stands in the city) will be fitted up and rented to a suitable tenant, as soon as the goods can be disposed of.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.
We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with
TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE,
Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit all in quality and price. Orders promptly attended to.
A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
225 and 227 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in his Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory, 197 and 199 East Washington street.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6136.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 28, 1862.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & Co., No. 251 BROADWAY:
GENTS:—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets ... [illegible] ... every dollar of its contents. ... [illegible]
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$20,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gentlemen: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes ... [illegible] ... Respectfully Yours ...
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
... [illegible]

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ Those who have not already purchased some of those fine Oil Paintings which have been on exhibition at 84 Dearborn street, will have one more opportunity, and the last, this evening, when Mr. Tolman makes his last sale before leaving the city.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Brock McVickar left the city last evening to join Gen. Banks' division of the army in his new capacity of Brigade Surgeon. He will fill the position with credit and will prove an excellent representative of Chicago surgery.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Lieutenant N. Renaston, of the 11th U. S. Regiment, now before Yorktown, Va., has opened a recruiting office at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, and is desirous of obtaining a few more men to fill up his regiment. The opportunity is an excellent one for those desirous of going into active service.

FIRST OF MAY RECIPE—TO CLEAN PAINT. Smear a piece of flannel with common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots in this way will be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

PRESENTATION.—Junior 1st Lieutenant P. H. White of Taylor's Battery B, was the recipient of a splendid sword, sash and belt, at the hands of his friends in this city, last evening. The event took place at the office of Hubbard & Hunt. Hon. P. A. Armstrong of Grundy county performed the ceremony of presentation. Lieut. White may be classed as a veteran, he having been an active participant in the battles of Belmont, Fredericktown, Donelson and Shiloh—at the latter place a shell having torn his sword, sash and belt from his body, and entirely destroyed them.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—A young man named F. W. Peters, was arrested yesterday and brought before the Police Court for examination, charged with the larceny of a pair of pants from the clothing store of Mr. Harris, No. 237 West Randolph street, and a vest from the store of David Adams, No. 249 upon the same avenue. The prisoner visited both places upon the pretence of purchasing, and while examining the clothing managed to secrete the article in question upon his person. After his arrest he acknowledged his offence and offered restitution in a sum far surpassing the value of the stolen property. His repentance was too late but may be of use in extenuation at the Recorder's Court, before which tribunal he is bound to appear in the sum of $500 bail.

DROWNED.—The body of a man named Peter Cash, who was drowned on the evening of the 31st of March by walking off the abutment of the Polk street bridge while the structure was swinging, was found yesterday morning floating in the river at the foot of Harrison street. The body was fully identified by the wife of the unfortunate man. A singular circumstance connected with the affair was the finding of a large open clasp knife clutched so firmly by the right hand of the corpse that it was with difficulty released. The knife was one used by the deceased to cut tobacco, in which operation he was doubtless engaged, and to which his attention was diverted when he walked into the river. The deceased was a sailor by occupation and leaves a family. The jury of inquest empannelled by the Coroner returned the customary verdict.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY REGULATIONS.—On and after Sunday next, a train intended for the special accommodation of lot owners and their friends, will run to Rosehill every Sunday afternoon, leaving the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 2:45 P. M., and returning at 5:30 P. M.

The following rules will be strictly observed: 1st, No ticket will be sold on the Sabbath; 2d, All persons will be obliged to show their tickets before entering the cars; 3d, Tickets will be sold on *week days only*, at the office of the Cemetery, in Chicago; 4th, The rules of the Company concerning *visitors* will be strictly enforced.

The special train heretofore run on Saturday, will in future run on Wednesday of each week, commencing April 30th, leaving Chicago at 2:30 P. M., and returning at 5 P. M. Arrangements for funerals, by either of these trains, can be made by calling at the office of the Cemetery, or on any day except Sunday. Those wishing the exclusive use of one car, will be charged for the same $10, or for two cars, $15. Special funeral trains can be had at the same rates, on any day of the week, by giving twenty-four hours' notice.

TAKING UP HIS HOUSE AND MOVING.—Our well known citizen, B. Lombard, Esq., inaugurated May day moving yesterday in a practical manner by not only taking up his bed and other furniture, but his four story brick residence, No. 163 Monroe street, and walking off to another lot, ninety feet east of his former locality. Considerable weight is to be attached to this forward movement, as instances of moving brick houses are rare, and while he saves the breakage of crockery, smashage of mirrors, layage of carpets and general mixage of household property, he is setting a precedent which will doubtless stimulate future imitation. The process is necessarily a slow one and accomplished much after the fashion of a launch, except that the ways are level, and the building forced along rollers by screws.

The removal is now nearly completed, and has been thus far a perfect success. The family has remained in the house—although turned out into the street—without the slightest inconvenience or damage. So easily does the structure run on the greased ways that not a perceptible jar has been felt, although it has been built six years, is forty by twenty-three feet on the ground and four stories in height. It will reach its final destination to-morrow.

The enterprise—for certainly it deserves to be classed as an enterprise—is in the competent hands of Messrs. Ely & Smith, whose previous efforts in moving and raising buildings, we have frequently chronicled. They are entitled to great credit for their success in this last difficult and delicate feat.

Musical.

The rehearsal of "Elijah" was numerously attended last evening, and a degree of proficiency was manifested which augurs well for the coming concert. Under the excellent management of Balatka, the musical public may anticipate one of the most creditable renderings of oratorio music ever given in this city...... Musical matters are at the ebb at present, and the concert season is well nigh closed. "Elijah" will probably close it, unless the operatic troupe now at Buffalo, consisting of D'Angri, Brignoli, Mancusi and Susini shall give us a call—an event not altogether improbable...... George F. Root, Esq., is at present in Boston, supervising the publication of a volume of Sabbath School Melodies. ......"Kingdom Coming" is bound to achieve the fame of "Dixie" and to take its place in the North. Vaas is arranging it as a quickstep for the Light Guard Band. The negro melodists, theatre orchestras and rural concert givers are producing it in every part of the country. The composer has *worked* himself into a popularity which must have astonished him.

Yesterday.

Yesterday inaugurated the quadrilles of May in the most moving manner. To the music of provoking, pattering showers, all hands changed places. Brick fronts crossed over into cottage corners, and cottages put on airs and whirled across the street into brick fronts. Everybody was topsy-turvy; heads of families stood on their heads; mater familias was neck deep in dusty carpets; the children got lost; the servant girls got into the parlors, the draymen got drunk and piled the stove upon the pier glass, the gilt annuals with the refrigerators, your choice prints with the kitchen provender, and your China under the garden roller. There were bedsteads with no tops, and chairs with no bottoms, sofas with no legs and tables with no covers. At night the new house was democratic, and servants, coachman, children, lord and mistress slept upon a cold floor, choked with the fumes of [illegible] paint and vaporized with the damp [illegible] Nevertheless, you had the satisfaction of moving and being in the fashion, and when you have done that, you are qualified to live another year and maintain your social status. Still, it is a fortunate thing that May-Day does not come more than once a year. We have been peripatetic for one day; have dumped the domestic altar upon a dray, sat upon its horns and rode through the street—the admiration of the crowd. Until the next May-Day our Penates will remain undisturbed.

The Sanitary Commission.

Comparatively few of our citizens are aware of the vast amount of labor accomplished by the agents of the Sanitary Commission in this city. Immense stores of supplies, consisting of shirts, sheets, pillows, cots, bandages, drawers, dried fruits, preserves, and a thousand other articles necessary to the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, are being constantly received at the Agency, where they are assorted and immediately forwarded to the hospitals. For much that has added to their comfort, and in some cases their lives, are the sick and wounded of our army indebted to the Sanitary Commission. A large number of clerks are constantly employed, and every effort is made to meet any emergency. An instance of the dispatch with which its affairs are conducted may be found in the following:

Last Tuesday night a dispatch was received at the Agency from Gov. Yates to forward without delay all the necessary stores possible for fitting out the steamboat Champion as a hospital boat, which would leave St. Louis the next day for Cairo, on its way to Pittsburg. On half past nine o'clock on the following morning, the Commission had prepared and on the way to Cairo eighty boxes of well assorted stores, containing among other things, 1,050 shirts, 505 sheets, 459 pillows, together with thirty-five half barrels of sugar, rice, &c., a large lot of well prepared medicines, and a number of cots. A corps of surgeons and nurses accompanied the supplies, all arriving safely at Cairo at a season to cause no delay to the boat. The Commission also contributed largely to the fitting out of another hospital boat sent up the Tennessee a week or two ago.

Untiring exertions have been made here and elsewhere in preparation for the daily expected battle at Corinth, and we can safely assure our readers that everything necessary will be in readiness to meet the wants of the wounded in the next great battle.

The Pittsburg Wounded.

There arrived in our city on Wednesday night, four wounded soldiers from the Mound City hospital, members of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery. Their names are: Charles B. Kimball, A. J. Bailey, W. G. Brown, and W. C. Green. They were in the charge of M. N. Kimball, Esq., of Jefferson, the father of Charles B. Kimball, who, accompanied by the wife of W. G. Brown, left this city two weeks ago last Saturday to visit his son and render him what assistance was in his power. He found him in the Mound City hospital, with the three others mentioned above, all of whom were wounded in trying to drag a gun from the field after the horses attached to it had been killed, and, strange to say, all severely wounded in the leg. He remained there until last Wednesday morning, when having completed his arrangements for taking his son home, he very generously took with him the three others, all Chicago boys, and brought them to this city at his own expense—the Illinois Central railroad kindly affording him every facility in their power, and placing at his disposal one of their best cars for the use of the boys, free of extra expense. Arriving here at half past nine on Wednesday evening, they were at once taken to the Adams House, where it being found that the house was so full that the necessary accommodations could not be afforded them, Mr. S. B. Walker, who was present, with a spirit worthy of emulation, stepped forward and very generously placed his residence, No. 131 Michigan avenue, at their disposal. The condition of the men was such as to preclude their being removed from their cots, and they were taken to the residence of Mr. Walker on the shoulders of their friends, where, during Wednesday night, every possible assistance was cheerfully rendered them by Mr. W.'s entire family. Two of them were removed yesterday, the other two remaining there last night.

Camp Douglas—Mortality List—Arrival of Prisoners.

The rebel forces at Camp Douglas were reinforced yesterday morning by the arrival of one hundred prisoners who were wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and lately discharged from the St. Louis Hospital. They are all privates with the exception of two surgeons, and are mainly fragments of Alabama and Mississippi companies. There are now in camp twenty-five rebel surgeons, sufficient to attend to all the sanitary needs of their rebel comrades in grief.

The mortality in camp during the last twenty-four hours has been as follows:

T. M. Forrester, Co. D, 48th Tennessee.
J. P. Cushin, Co C, 40th Alabama.
J. Prendergast, Co. K, 42d Tennessee.
J. C. Featherwood, Co. B, 3d Mississippi.
Jas. Hodges, Co. K, 6th Kentucky.
B. G. Martin, Co. D, 46th Tennessee.
J. H. Trollindar, Co. K, 11th Arkansas.
P. H. Cox, Co. E, 11th Arkansas.
J. S. Murphy, Co. E, 48th Tennessee.
Reported to-day 9
Previously reported 257
Total deaths 266

Although the above figures at first glance would appear large, the sanitary condition of the camp is nevertheless excellent. With three thousand more prisoners than at Camp Morton or Chase, the mortality list is materially smaller than at either of the above camps, a fact arguing well both for the healthiness of the locality and the prudent sanitary precautions of the officials in command.

CARD OF THANKS.—The ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society of the Clark street M. E. Church, tender their thanks to Messrs. Stryker & Co. for their liberal donations of dry goods furnished during each month since the organization of the Society, last October.

Chicago Light Guard, Attention.

You are hereby notified to be at your Armory, corner of Randolph and State streets, this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ All the old members of this corps are also requested to attend.

Per order of the CAPTAIN.
E. F. BISHOP, Orderly Sergt.

☞ Mad. Victorine Hollard, Magnetic and Clairvoyant Doctress, has removed to 43 Michigan Avenue. my2-3t

☞ Rev. Dr. Wallace, President of Monmouth College, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson sts., this evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ CATARRH, or Cold in the Head, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges.

Wedding and "*Call*" *Cards, new styles*, written and engraved by the "*Yankee Card Writer*," at Sherman House. Mail two red stamps for samples. ap29-6t

BOARDING.—Desirable suits of unfurnished rooms, May 1st, Nos. 1 and 3, Van Buren street. apr24 6t

☞ A good shade hanger wanted. Apply to E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. ap21-p743

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h321-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

GAS FITTING.—Careful workmen to move and put up gas fixtures and gas pipe at 182 Lake street, H. M. Wilmarth. ap 17-15t.

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get new styles at low figures, 182 Lake street, H M Wilmarth ap 17-15t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

MARRIED.

At Evanston, May 1st, by Bishop Simpson, Rev. HENRY F. BARNES, of Crystal Lake, and Miss ELIZA S. CARPENTER, of Warren, Mass.

DIED.

In this city, April 29th, 1862, of Consumption, Rev. J. M. SNOW, aged 58 years.

In this city, May 1st, at the house of the Hon. G. Greene, the Rev. SAMUEL STARR, aged 53 years.

The subject of this notice arrived in this city on Friday last, and became with his wife the guest of his friend and former parishoner, Judge Greene. For some two years past his health has been failing, and for the greater part of that time he has been unable to perform his clerical duties. He was on his way to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he had been the successful and beloved Rector of Grace Church for some five or six years previous to the failure of his health.

On Wednesday he was much as usual, affected, he thought, by our bracing winds from the Lake, but looking forward to reaching Iowa for relief. He retired as usual and fell asleep to wake no more. Thursday morning Mrs Starr rose and lighted the fire, then turned to rouse him, and found to her consternation that her husband was dead and had been so for several hours. Literally he slept in Jesus. Dieing without a groan or movement. He was a true and faithful soldier of the Cross, and now he reaps his reward.

His body was taken last evening (Thursday) to Cedar Rapids for interment among his old parishoners and friends. J. P.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

$.—SOMETHING NEW—Agents Wanted to make $40 to $100 a month, selling our newly patented articles, wanted in every family. Selling rapidly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples 25 cts each. Enclose stamp. Address CHAS. POWELL & CO, Box 3011, Chicago, Ill. my1-p961 1w

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Subscriber offers for sale Three Thousand Tons of Ice. It will be sold at a great bargain at wholesale. It is well stored, and situated upon the Railroad, and can be loaded from the house in cars without handling. To any one wanting a large quantity, it will be sold very cheap. For further information inquire of A. FRISBIE, Agent, Room No. 5, Larmon's Block. my1-p962-1w

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MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVE., May 1, 1862.

Transactions at the banks for the day are limited, compared with the means at command. Largely as the business of the city has increased, only keeping place with the growth of the country that is tributary to it, the means to do it has gained upon that business to such an extent that more capital is probably now lying idle here than ever before in the history of the city. One reason of this can be found in the rigid adherence to sound principles in the transaction of business. Plenty as money is, holders will loan it only on the best of collaterals. The rates of interest, under the circumstances may, and, indeed, it is to be hoped they will come down, but let the strictest scrutiny continue to be preserved in the kinds of paper that are accepted for discount. To do this amid overflowing vaults requires the coolest and the highest qualities of the genuine banker.

As the season advances more opportunities will offer for the employment of capital. By the time the fleet that first left port returns old advances will all be out of the way, and should fair prices warrant active shipments, capital will soon find active employment.

The supply and demand of exchange for the day were about evenly balanced. The market was rather firm at quotations viz:—buying, par@⅛; and ¼ per cent. selling. If anything, the market was a shade easier than yesterday.

The demand for gold is not large, but holders are rather firm in their views. The rates are 1⅛ buying, and 1¾@2 per cent. selling. Perhaps round lots might have been had of some of the bankers at 1⅛.

REMOVAL.—The customers of James Boyd, Esq., banker and exchange broker will please notice that he has removed from No. 40 Clark street to 38 Clark street, two doors North, in the Exchange Bank building.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

There was rather more activity in the money market yesterday compared with the previous day, but the amount of business done was still comparatively limited. The supply of exchange continues increasing beyond the demand, and we find that most of the banks were selling to customers at ⅛c premium, that is as much as were in need of large sums. The demand for gold is quite moderate. We quote:

	Buying premium.	Selling premium.
New York exchange	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
Specie	1⅛@	2 @2¼
Treasury notes	⅛	⅛@ ¾

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says:

Exchange was dull at par to-day, (30th,) and the tendency was downward. The Quartermaster has paid out some two millions of checks in the past week, and three millions more are placed to his credit, which makes the exchange in this market largely in excess of the demand. In fact the demand was mostly by parties using the same for the purchase of vouchers and checks for certificates. Business demand has been exceedingly light for some time past. There is no demand for gold, and the feeling in the market to-day was against an advance.

The Bank of St. Louis is to be restored to a par line to-morrow, and henceforward its notes will pass the same as those of the four current banks of this city. We could not learn what is done in regard to the Western Bank, but, we presume, that also will be restored to circulation. What efforts are being made to restore the Farmers' and Union Banks, we have not learned, but we understand that they have been so contracting their circulation since their discredit, as to be able to resume business again soon. We hope now to see banking more cautiously carried on than heretofore, and some regard paid to the rights of billholders and the interests of the public.

NEW YORK.—We quote the following from the *Evening Post* of Tuesday:

Extraordinary buoyancy in Government securities is the principal topic of the Stock Exchange to-day. Immediately upon the commencement of business this morning there was great eagerness to buy, and the sixes of 1881 at once rose to 97@97¼ against 95¾@96 yesterday. The commission houses have had of late orders from all parts of the loyal States, and the transactions in the Government issues now reach an enormous amount.

The coupon sixes of 1881 touched 97¾, closing at 97¼@97⅜; the registered at 96¾@97. This is a rise of 3 ℔ cent. since Saturday, the capture of New Orleans having brought in new buyers. The advance has been stimulated, no doubt, by the haste of the "shorts" to buy back the bonds they sold some time ago. The impression is that the "short interest" has been larger than was supposed.

The 7 30 Treasury notes advanced to 101⅛, the 6 per cent. Certificates to 98⅞. All the issues of fives are ¼@⅜ per cent higher with few offering. The two year notes are 101 bid. Oregon War Loan rose to 96.

The Southern State stocks are in better demand. Tennessees rose to 57¼, Missouris to 50, North Carolina to 65⅛.

There is an improvement of 1 per cent in Illinois sixes and California sevens. Ohio sixes of 1860 sold at par.

The animation in Governments has somewhat revived the speculative list and the railway shares are ¼@½ per cent higher. N. Y. Central closes firm at 83⅞, Toledo 42¼@42⅞.

Money continues very easy, at 5@5½ per cent. on first-class collaterals. Prime paper is in good request, at 5@6½ per cent., the inside figure is for short acceptances.

Gold is rather firmer, 101⅞ bid. All the sales at the Board were at this figure.

Exchange on Europe is firmer, but not active. First-class bills on London are selling at 112½@112¾; Paris is quoted at 505@505⅝; Hamburg 37¼@37⅜; Bremen 81@81⅛; Thalers 74⅜@74½.

The interest on the Sinking Fund bonds and Second Mortgage bonds of the Michigan Southern Rail road Company will be paid May 1st at the Bank of North America. The interest on the First Mortgage bonds will be paid at the office of the company.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up on Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	April 21.	April 28.		
Capital Stock	$11,965,105	11,965,255	Inc.	$350
Loans	28,246,738	28,793,116	Inc	546,378
Specie	6,046,260	6,052,827	Inc.	6,567
Due fm other bks	2,504,147	3,128,069	Inc	624,922
Due to other bks	4,548,327	4,470,674	Dec.	77,653
Deposits	19,011,883	20,223,556	Inc	1,211,673
Circulation	3,525,400	3,613,994	Inc	87,594

ATLANTIC BANK.—The Atlantic Bank of this city has withdrawn all its *ten dollar bills* from circulation, on account of numerous counterfeits of that denomination of its issue. It is said there are but few genuine ten dollar bills of this bank in the hands of the public.—*Boston Journal*, 29th.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	886	1966	59015	287	....	....
G & C U R R	785	1983	3536	1316	1516	798
R I R R	1200	1400	1400	....	1750	800
Ill C R R	1850	3800	5960	950	..	80
C B & Q R R	1139	1925	6390	1004	1429	417
C & N W R R	1036	700	....	737	649	560
A & St L R R	1	....	1750	....	....	....
Total	6397	11474	80041	4294	5344	2655

	H'wins brls.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	Tall'w lbs.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	250	....	237	....	50	6890
R I R R	....	....	100	....	....	1500
Ill C R R	214	10810	271	....	51	6010
C B & Q R R	50	38039	96	2153	32	18964
C & N W	....	....	200	....	....	1120
A & St L	30	....	....	....	....	2337
Total	544	48849	904	2153	133	36821

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	90900	70225	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	96825		....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	....	17900	....	....	....
To Prescott	....	....	..	....	1600	....
To other ports	91	....	50	....	....	....
Total	91	187725	87975	....	1600	....

There is still a scarcity of vessels in port, and business though tolerably brisk is restricted.

There was a fair inquiry for Flour and the market was firm, with sales of about 4,000 brls at $4.87½@5.25 for White Winter Extras; $3.90@4.25 for Spring Extras; and $3.40 for good Spring Superfine.

The Wheat market was active and steady. About 95,000 bushels changed hands, at 83c for Amber Iowa, 81½@82c for No. 1 Spring; and 74½@76½c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm.

Corn was in good demand and very firm—with sales of 90,000 bushels, at 28c for Old Mixed in store; 28c for new and old Mixed afloat; and 26c for New Mixed afloat.

Oats were in active request and a shade higher—with sales of about 45,000 bushels at 22@23c for No. 1 in store—principally the outside figure. Rye was steady at 45c. Barley is scarce and firm. Highwines were steady and firm at 18¾@19c.

The Provision market was less buoyant to-day, and the transactions were comparatively light. Mess Pork was held generally at $11; but buyers offered only $10 75, at which price we note sales of 400 brls city and about 200 brls country at $10.25@10.50. Bulk Meats were firm but inactive—with sales of about 100,000 lbs at 4c for Hams, loose, and 2¾@3c for Shoulders loose, and 3¼c for Shoulders packed. Lard was firm but inactive. Prime kettle is held at 7¾c—with buyers at 7¼c.

Vessels are scarce and freights quiet and steady—with light engagements at 7c for rye and corn to Buffalo; 11c for rye to Oswego; 11¾@12c for wheat to Oswego; and 11¼c for wheat to Kingston.

Important Announcement.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a card from the President of the Illinois Central Railroad, announcing that during the present season, shippers along the line of that road may send their grain to any elevator with which their track connects.

Board of Trade Meeting.

The President of the Board of Trade announced to-day that a special meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at the Exchange Rooms to-morrow (Friday) evening, at seven o'clock, to take into consideration a communication from the warehousemen.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the Seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Steady. The engagements were as follows:—To Kingston:—Schr. Merrimac, wheat, at 11¼c. To Oswego:—Schr Persia, wheat at 12c; schr. Algerine, wheat, at 11¾c; schr. S. J. Holley, rye at 11c. To Buffalo:—Schr Mills, rye, at 7c; schr. Bermuda, corn at 7c. To Port Stanley:—Schr. Abigail, oats, at 6¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,397 brls; shipped, 91 brls. Market steady and firm. Sales, 200 brls "Pearl" white winter extra at $5.25 del; 50 brls "Standard" do at $5.25 del; 400 brls good white winter extra at $4.87½ del; 100 brls "Sugar River" r. h. spring extra (sold on an order) at $4.25 del; 50 brls "Clayton" r. h., 200 brls "Uhl's Triumph" r. h., 100 brls "Batavia XXX" r. h.—all at $4.15 del; 980 brls "Magnolia" r. h. at $4.10 del; 200 brls "Princeton Eagle" r. h. at $4.05 del; 500 brls good r. h. spring extra at $4.00 del; 400 brls "Home Mills" r. and f. h at $3.90 del; 487 brls unsound "Stone Mills" extra at $3.25 del; 100 brls "J. C. Wheeler" super at $3.40 del; 40 brls "Pyramid" do at $3.40 del.

WHEAT—Received, 11,474 bu; shipped, 187,725 [illegible] 1,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at [illegible]; 45,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 82c; 17,070 bu do at 81¾c; 2,200 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 76½c; 65,000 bu do at 76c; 3,500 bu do at 75½c; 11,000 bu do at 75c; 1,000 bu do (in Sturges') at 74¼c.

CORN—Received, 80,041 bu; shipped, 87,975 bu. Market firmer. Sales, 5,000 bu new and old River Mixed at 28c afloat; 10,000 bu new Mixed at 28c afloat; 6,000 bu New Rejected at 25c afloat—deliverable at distillery; 60,000 bu old Mixed in store at 28c; 400 bu new Corn in store at 28c; 1,500 bu old Rejected in store at 23½c; 2,500 bu do at 23c.

OATS—Received, 4,294 bu. Market a shade better, and more active. Sales, 35,000 bu No. 1 at 23c f. o. b.; 2,000 bu do in store at 22c; 10,000 bu do (early) at 22c; 2,000 bu do at 22½c; 1,500 bu Rejected in store at 18c; 500 bu do at 20c.

RYE—Received, 5,344 bu.; shipped, 16,000 bu. Market firm and steady. Sales, 1,600 bu No. 1 in store at 45c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,655 bu. Market firm. Sales, 120 bags good at 60c del; 400 bu do at 62½c del; 500 bu do at 55c del.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—Quiet and 25c lower. Sales, 400 bbls city-packed at $10.75; 90 bbls country do at $10.25; 81 bbls do at $10.50. BULK MEATS—3000 pcs Hams at 4c loose; 25,000 lbs Shoulders at 3½c packed in new hhds; 500 pcs country Shoulders at 3c loose; 600 pcs do at 2¾c loose; 30 bbls country pickled Hams at $9.00. LARD—Firm and nominal at 7¾c.

TALLOW—30 bbls city butchers' at 7½c.

HIDES—Quiet. Dry Flint 13@14c; Green cured 5¾@6c; Green country 5@5¼c.

HIGHWINES—50 bbls at 18¾c; 50 bbls at 19c.

DRIED FRUITS—50 bbls prime old Ohio Apples at 6¾c; 50 bbls fair do at 6c; 37 bbls prime new Ohio Apples at 7c; 25 pkgs new Southern Apples at 5¾c; 60 pkgs prime unpaired Peaches at 7c; 48 bags fair do at 6½c.

EGGS—Fresh in good supply, with sales at 6@6½c.

POULTRY—Chickens in better supply, at $2.00@2.25 per doz; Turkeys, 6@7c per lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts were light, and under the influence of an improvement in New York the market this week has opend firmer—with a good demand by shippers and graziers. Sales to-day were:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
12	1444	$3.50	9	1362	3.12½
28	1275	3.30	15	1417	3.00
28	1371	3.30	13	1340	3.00
48	1190	3.20	13	1120	2.85
34	1150	3.15	87	1075	2.75

HOGS—The market is dull and the tendency is still lower. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
68	210	2.75	50	238	2.75
53	235	2.72½	46	221	2.76
59	215	2.80	109	228	2.65

SHEEP—Demand good and market steady, Sales, 66 Sheep, averaging 115 lbs at $4.00.

Foreign Exports of Pork and Lard.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 30th.]

The foreign demand being the only one of importance existing for the hog product this season, and indeed the only one we now look for, of consequence, notwithstanding the expectations which have been entertained of a demand from the South after the rebellion is suppressed, gives the shipments of pork and lard to foreign countries unusual interest; and as the increase in the exports to foreign countries, chiefly to England, has already been swelled to enormous proportions, an idea prevails with many, deeply interested in the trade, but who have not looked closely into the statistics of exports, that this foreign demand has already greatly exhausted the supply, and that prices will soon materially advance.

Although we give the exports to foreign countries each week, in a tabular form, yet comparatively few, we suppose, take the trouble of analyzing them so as to find out their bearing on the matter. For the purpose of placing the figures in a shape to be understood without the trouble of calculation, we have reduced the shipment of pork, bacon and lard to pounds, giving them from Nov. 1st to April 16th, this and last season, and made some calculation upon them, so that the probable influence of the shipments on the future of the trade may be seen at a glance.

The exports of meat to all foreign countries, from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, from Nov. 1, 1861 to April 16, 1862, (about) and the corresponding time the previous season were as follows:

1860-61.	1861-62.
57,682,202 lbs.	121,370,325 lbs.
	57,682,202 lbs.
Increase this season	63,688,123 lbs.

The exports of lard for the corresponding periods were:

1860-61.	1861-62.
23,443,750 lbs.	81,411,550 lbs.
	23,443,750 lbs.
Increase this season	57,967,800 lbs.

The increase in the shipments of meats is equal to the product of 318,440 hogs, counting 200 lbs to the hog; or, supposing that 100 lbs represented a hog, then the increase would be equal to 636,808 hogs. The total shipments this season of meats, at 200 lbs ℔ hog, would represent 606,851 hogs, and at 100 lbs to the hog, of course double that number. It will thus be seen, notwithstanding the unusual large shipments abroad, what a small portion of the pork crop has left the country; for if the shipments of hogs to the east are included, the pork crop of the West the past season is three millions and a half of hogs, excluding all estimates of those cured at the regular packing places, so that the product of one million might be sent abroad, and yet a supply equal to that of 1860-61 left in the country. In considering the propriety of selling at current prices, or holding off, expecting higher rates in the future, these facts are worthy of serious consideration.

With regard to the shipments of lard, we find that the total exports are 81,411,550 lbs, as given already. This, placing the yield at 34 lbs per hog, is equal to the total yield of, say, 2,400,000 hogs; but if the increase in the exports this season is taken only, it is equal to, say, 1,700,000 hogs. Taking, however, the total exports, and estimating the total hog crop at 3,500,000 head, it will be seen that the quantity still in the country or taken for home consumption would be about 38,000,000 lbs. It is true that head and gut lard and grease are not included in our estimates, and that they are used by manufacturers; but they are comprised in the product above, the future of the lard market we must say looks well. Estimating the yield of gut and head lard and grease at 10 pounds per hog, it would make a yield of say thirty-five million pounds, which, added to the thirty-eight millions as we have estimated, would make the total amount for home use seventy-three million pounds. Fifteen million pounds was used in this city alone, the last nine months in the manufacture of Star Candles.

In our remarks above, where we mention 200 or 100 lbs as representing a hog, we of course do so merely for illustration, and do not thus intimate that the net yield of merchantable meat of an average sized hog is either 100 or 200 lbs.

Shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs from the West to the East.

The following were the shipments of live and dressed hogs by the various railways to the eastern cities during November, December and January, this and last season:

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Pennsylvania Central	58,108	205,103
New York & Erie	72,398	124,791
Grand Trunk, (Canada)	1,862	3,442
Great Western, "	81,621	116,512
Received at Buffalo	64,108	253,161
	277,978	703,011
		277,978
Increase		425,033

It will be obvious, we suppose, to the minds of the trade, that this increase should be added to the increase in packing in the western States, which would swell the total increase to 1,228,443 hogs, including the Tennessee packing, and to 1,046,443 without it. Had we extended our statistics of eastern shipments back to October and forward to March each season, the increase would have been largely swelled beyond what it is.—*Cin. Price Current, 30th.*

Buffalo Grain Market—April 29.

Wheat in moderate fair milling and speculative request. Sales 15,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at 90c, and 13,000 bu Milwaukee club on private terms. Corn in fair request and market steady. Sales 8,000 bu this morning at 37@38c—mostly at the inside figure. Oats—market quiet and nominal at 31@32c. Barley—market quiet at 65@70c for Canadian, as to quality.

Ocean Freights at New York, April 28.

Freights are quiet but very firm. To Liverpool: the engagements are 19,000 bus corn at 6½d in bulk; 2,500 brls flour at 2s@2s 3d, mostly at the latter rate; 900 pkgs bacon and lard at 22s 6d. To London: 1,000 brls flour at 2s 3d. To Glasgow: 200 tcs lard at 22s 6d. To Antwerp: 50 casks tallow at 30s.

Cincinnati Produce Market—April 30.

Mess pork sold at $10.50, deliverable at interior points. City is held at $10.75@11.00. First class brands could be sold to a moderate extent at the inside figure. Sales of bulk meats, at 3⅛c for shoulders, and 5@5½c for light and heavy sides. Bacon, owing to its scarcity, is doing better. Packers have been smoking very little, owing to the previous dullness of the article, and there is consequently but little to be had. The demand, however, is only moderate. Shoulders sold at 3⅞c, and sides may be quoted at 5¾@5⅞. Lard is offered pretty freely at 7¾c for prime city tierce. Country sold at 7¼c.

The Crops in the Northwest.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 30th.]

The weather during the past week has, for the most part, continued unfavorable for farm work. There have been some fair days, but there has been a good deal of rain, and in field work very little has been done. There are indications at present, however, of a general clearing up, the atmosphere being clear, dry and bracing. The season has thus far been most unfavorable for work in the Northwest, and very little has been done in the way of planting spring wheat. Should this crop fail, it would be a great drawback to that section which grows but little winter wheat. This prospect is having its effect upon the market. Farmers are holding back their stocks, awaiting further developments, knowing that a serious failure of spring wheat in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin would lead to the establishment of higher prices for grain now on hand. This is also influencing dealers in this section, who would be affected indirectly by a failure in the Northwest. In Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, where winter wheat exclusively is cultivated, the crop looks very fine. There is danger that it may obtain too great a growth, diminishing the yield of grain. The crop is of course liable to rust, fly, &c., but these are contingencies that cannot be anticipated; and we have only to say at present that the harvest promises to be a heavy one in the three States named. Late planting in the Northwest may turn out well, but the chances are all against an average or even a moderate crop.

Resolutions of Respect for Captain S. G. Ward.

ADOPTED BY COMPANY A, 7TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Ruler of all events to suddenly remove from our midst our friend and commander, Captain S. G. Ward; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death our company has sustained a loss that can never be repaired.

Resolved, That in him we have ever found an able and efficient officer and a true and unfailing friend, devoted under every combination of circumstances to the interests of his men, sharing with them all that he possessed, enduring the same hardships and privations through which they passed, and partaking alike of their joys and sorrows.

Resolved, That in falling as he did in the thickest of the fight, animating his men to deeds of daring and valor, he died the death of a *true patriot and soldier*.

Resolved, That as we admire his bearing and his unfaltering devotion to his country, so will we strive to imitate his example that, like him, we may exclaim with our expiring breath, "*I die trying to do my duty.*"

Resolved, That we sympathise *most deeply* with her whose loss is so great, and, feeling the emptiness of human consolation at such a time, we commend her to the care of Him who alone can heal the broken heart and stay the wounded spirit.

In behalf of the Company, J. D. NEWELL.

New York Cattle Market—Yesterday.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 30th.]

The state of the beef cattle market this week disappoints the shrewdest calculators. From the large number at Albany, and to arrive by other roads, it was anticipated that there would be an overwhelming supply on the market, and prices would go down far below last week, leaving many unsold even at the reduced rate. Under this apprehension, a good many cattle were hurried in for sale on Monday, and sold at rates equal to half a cent a pound net below the quotations of last week. For once, the forestallers and advocates for a Monday market suffered as we wish they may every week. It is calculated to-day that prices are $2.00 to $5.00 a head better than yesterday, and actually better than this day week, with a fair prospect that the market will close to-morrow as well as it did a week ago, unless there should be a large arrival of fresh stock, which is not improbable, as there are several droves somewhere along the road this side of Buffalo, which were held back because owners were afraid to risk the chance of an overstocked market. The number reported at Forty-fourth street, so far this week is 3650, which is over 900 less than the total last week, and prices on the average are just about the same, butchers all say higher, particularly upon first-class bullocks, which are not as plenty. The great mass of the stock is made up of good, fair quality of corn-fed Illinois steers, which sell at prices equal to 7½@8c ℔ lb for the meat, seller sinking offal. It is certain that the market to-day has been very much improved for drovers by the Government agents, who took out 300 of the best of the cattle, though trade with butchers was somewhat checked by a warm rain. It is also certain that all the stock in the market can be sold at the rates current to-day before the close of the market to-morrow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 1.—FLOUR—Market very firm. The storm seriously checks transactions. Sales, 8,100 brls at $5@5.05 for super state; $5.25@5.37½ for extra state; $5@5.05 for super western; $5.25@5.45 for common to medium extra western; $5.50@5.65 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.70@6.50 for trade brands—market closing quiet and firm. Canadian flour quite firm with fair inquiry. Sales, 200 brls at $5.25@5.35 for spring, and $5.50@6.50 for winter extra. Rye flour quiet and steady with moderate sales at $3.25@4.25. Cornmeal steady. Sales, 300 brls Brandywine at $3.

WHISKY—Less active, and closes scarcely so dull. Sales of 600 brls at 23@24c for state and western.

GRAIN—Supply of wheat quite limited, and with moderate export demand holders are disposed to insist on better prices. Sales of 17,000 bu inferior to common Canada club at $1.13@1.15. Rye firmer. Sales of 6,500 bu at 80@81c. Barley quiet and firm at 85@86c. Corn quite firm with a moderate export demand. Sales of 33,000 bu at 57@58½c for mixed western in store and delivered; 58c for Jersey yellow. Oats a shade firmer. Sales at 39@40c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

SUGAR—Raw, unchanged; sales 800 hhds Cuba at 6⅞@8⅜c; 100 hhds J R at 7⅞@8⅛c; 2,000 bags Brazil on p. t. Total stock on hand May 1st 22,753 hhds; 395 hhds Melado, 4,741 boxes and 78,914 bags.

MOLASSES—quiet and without material change in price; stock May 1st, Cuba Muscavado 1,614 hhds; Cuba clay 190 hhds; Porto Rico 812 hhds; Muscavado 2,080 brls; Porto Rico 5 brls; New Orleans 200 brls.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Market very firm; sales 2,000 brls at $12.50@12.75 for mess; $12.50@13.50 for western and city prime mess, and $14@10.25 for prime. Total stock new and old 88,089 brls; same date last month 70,514 brls; same date last year 27,005 brls. Beef rules quiet and firm; sales 250 brls at $4.50@5.50 for country prime; $5.50@$8 for mess; $12@13.50 for repacked mess, and $14@15.00 for extra mess. Total stock new and old May 1st, 28,790 pkgs. Prime mess beef quiet and nominal at $20. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats steady; sales, 200 pkgs at 4¼@4¾c for shoulders; 5¼@6c for hams. Bacon sides quiet and without material change; sales 283 boxes at 6¾@6⅞c for western short ribbed middles; 7⅛c for short clear. Lard in good demand and market a shade firmer; sales 1,700 brls at 7⅞@8⅝c. Butter 8@17c for Ohio; 17@19c for state. Cheese firm; sales at 7@9c.

MONEY—In good supply and rather easier. Call loans making at 5 per cent; discount on prime paper quoted at 5@6 ℔ cent. Sterling exchange nominal at 112¾@112⅞ for bankers' bills. American gold firm at 2¼@2⅜ ℔ per cent premium. California gold bars firm at 2¼@2⅜ ℔ cent premium. Government stocks quiet. U S 6s 1881 97¾@98; 7.30 treasury notes 102⅛.

STOCKS—Moderately active and stronger. C & R I 58¼; M & P d C 37¼; M & P d C 1st pfd, 80; C & Tol, 43; Stonington, 70; C & Pitts, 18¾; C, C & C, 112¼; Ill C scrip, 60¼; M S, 23⅝; M C, 56¼; American gold, 102⅛; Pacific mail, 111½; N Y C, 85⅜; Erie, 37⅞; Hudson, 36¾; Harlem pfd, 33⅝; Erie 5th bonds, 88; Erie 3d bonds, 96; Erie 2d, 104; Ill war loan, 91½; Cal 7s, 89; Treasury 7 3-10, 102¼; U S 5s '74 coupons, 89¼; U S 6s '81 coupons, 97¾.

OSWEGO, May 1—FLOUR—In fair demand for interior and eastern trade. Sales at $5.00 for fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 10,000 bu prime No 2 Chicago spring at 98c—$1.11 asked for good winter red western. Corn held at 43c. Barley in demand; sales 4,400 Hamilton at 74c. Rye 48c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Wheat and corn 9½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—2,500 brls flour, 52,500 bu wheat, 115,000 bu corn, 8,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,200 brls flour, 119,000 wheat, 42,000 bu corn, 22,500 bu barley, 5,500 bu peas.

The lake imports for the month of April were 26,866 brls flour, 401,822 bu wheat, 140,847 bu corn, 93,139 bu barley, 3,200 bu rye, 19,862 bu peas.

The canal is in good condition and boats are moving freely.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER AMERICA.] LIVERPOOL, April 19.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wakefield & Co. report flour with upward tendency. Wheat still advancing and 1@2d higher since Tuesday. Corn steady and unchanged.

The same authority reports beef tending downward. Pork easier. Bacon buoyant. Lard steady.

LONDON, April 19—Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for money. American securities dull and drooping.

PARIS, April 19.—Bourse inactive. Rentes 70f 50c.

LONDON, April 19.—Baring Bros.' Circular reports wheat firm and is higher. Flour advanced 6d@1s Corn dull and unchanged.

Sugar tending downward. Tea firm. Coffee buoyant. Rice steady. Tallow flat at 46s@46s 3d.

American securities have been dull during the week, and prices slightly lower. Erie shares 31@32c; Illinois Central 48¾@47¼ discount. The bullion in the Bank has increased £38,000.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... May 1.

Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 200 brls stucco.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, 1,000 RR ties, 20 brls fish, 25 do flour, &c.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr St Lawrence, Lawrence, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Embright, Muskegon, 55 cords shingle bolts.
Schr L B Nichols, Simonds, Holland, 85 cds wood.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, St Joseph, 975 RR ties.
Schr Mary, Slater, Holland, 50 m staves.
Schr Harriet Ann, Hanson, Kalamazoo, 85 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Speed, Reed, Centreville, 85 cds wood.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven, 45 cords wood.
Schr Black Hawk, Mullin, Andrews' Pier, 80 cords wood.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Platt, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, South Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc, 300 m shingles, 3,000 cedar posts.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 2,000 pickets.
Schr E C Roberts, Cleveland, 250 tons coal.
Schr Annie Thorine, Johnson, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Crusader, Coats, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, 80 m shingles, 200 railroad ties.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Scow Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo, 70 m lumber.
Scow Cygnet, McNamara, Kalamazoo, 85 m lumber, 10 m lath.

CLEARED .... May 1.

Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 3,000 brls flour, 500 do pork, 300 do lard, 25 do hams, 2,100 green hides.
Bark S A Marsh, Jones, Kingston, 15,900 bu corn.
Schr L B Nichols, Simons, Holland.
Schr Mary, Slater, Holland.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, St. Joseph.
Schr Gem, Embright, Muskegon.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Platt, Muskegon.
Schr Black Hawk, Mullin, Kalamazoo.
Schr Speed, Reed, Centreville.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven.
Schr S J Wallace, Lawrence, South Haven.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

CLEARED .... April 30.

Morris, Morris, 4,800 bu corn.
Napoleon, LaSalle, 1,326 bu corn, 2,554 bu potatoes, 594 lbs eggs, 580 lbs green hides.
Wave, Morris, 4,500 bu corn, 287 bu oats.
Key City, LaSalle, 5,588 bu corn.
Lincoln, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Gen. Scott, Lasalle, 380 brls beef, 186,000 lbs mill stuff.
Bawley, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Caesar, Lasalle, 4,941 bu corn, 50 brls flour.
Union, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Harmon, LaSalle, 208,000 lbs provisions.
McClellan, Lasalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Ohio, Lockport, 48 cds wood.
Bay State, LaSalle, 210 brls pork, 336 brls flour, 49,860 lbs lard, 26,324 lbs hams, 86,185 lbs provisions, 2,000 lbs cracklings, 2,250 lbs fruit.
Alexander, Lockport, 3,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour.
Clarriett, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn.
Contest, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn.
Gladiator, LaSalle, 3,760 bu corn, 966 bu wheat.

CLEARED .... April 30.

Prairie Chief, Lasalle, 24,312 ft lumber, 4 m shingles, 135 brls salt, 10 brls lime, 5 hf brls fish, 20 lbs mdse.
Laura Ann, Lasalle, 15 brls salt.
S G Douglas, Seneca, 5,511 ft lumber, 23¾ m siding, 7¾ m shingles, 9 m lath, 560 lbs c work, 216 lbs nails.
Harrington, Marseilles, 18 m ft lumber, 12 m shingles.
Unionist, Lasalle, 16,844 ft lumber, 2,200 ft siding, 164,500 shingles, 500 lbs c work.
Alexander, Lockport, 6 [illegible] wire.
Marion, Ottawa, 6,688 ft lumber.
Cushman, Ottawa.

MARINE NEWS.

Vessels Passing Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 1, 1862.

DOWN—Prop. Galena; barks Great West, Standard, America; schooners Wyandotte, Murray, Milwaukee, Falcon, Belle City, Levant, Essex, Elenor, Poland, Condor, Raynor, Sanderson, Stevens, Rosa, Pomeroy, Hamlet, Japan, Bonnie Doon, Perry, Wings of the Wind, Oriental, Eagle Wing, Culver, Ocean Eagle.

UP—Prop. Galena; schrs. Hubbard, Plowboy.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 28th—		
Schr Australia,	Toronto,	Erie.
Schr Elk,	Kingston,	Kincardine.
Schr Hannah Butler,	do	Saugeen.
Schr Fidelity,	do	Bayfield.
Schr G Worthington,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Orion,	Kingston,	Windsor.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 28th—		
Prop Kentucky,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Brig John Young,	Cleveland,	Toronto.
Schr R J Gibbs,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Minnehaha,	do	do
Schr R Foster,	Normandale,	do
Schr Watchful,	Toledo,	Ogdensb'g.
Schr Mayflower,	Port Ryerse,	Kingston.
Schr Arbuckle,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Forest,	Detroit,	do
Schr Kate Robinson,	Toledo,	do
Schr C C Trowbridge,	Sandusky,	do
Schr Barbarian,	Chicago,	do
Schr Jessie,	Detroit,	Kingston.
Schr M McNair,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Fairfield,	do	do
Schr Crevola,	do	do
Schr Antares,	do	do
Schr Hamilton,	Sandusky,	do
Schr J W Sargent,	Detroit,	do
Schr Arabian,	Cleveland,	Toronto.
Schr J P Mack,	Toledo,	Hamilton.
Schr D McLania,	Goderich,	Kingston.
Schr Sylph,		
Schr Belle Sheridan,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Maize,	do	do
Schr Raleigh,	do	do
Schr Atlantic,	Cleveland,	Toronto.
Schr J Parker,	do	Oswego.
Scow Phoenix,	Milan,	do
Vessels discharging at the Elevator.		
Bark Danube,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr Perseverance,	Toledo,	Toledo.
Schr J P Kirtland,	do	do

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings, ... 13c.
Cabot A Sheetings, ... 12½c.
Stark A Sheetings, ... 13c.
Bedford Sheetings, ... 12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings, ... 13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints, ... 9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints, 9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints, ... 10½c.
50 " Wamasutta, ... 9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETING, (IN ALL GRADES.) P. PALMER, & CO., 112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths, (BEST QUALITY.) White and Check Mattings, (ALL WIDTHS.) Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c. WINDOW SHADES, (Shades of any Description Made to Order.) CURTAIN GOODS, Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c. LOUNGES, MATTRESSES, Enameled Cloth and Feathers. P. PALMER & CO., 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street. [no26-g93-ly]

A CARD. The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future. E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS. E. G. L. FAXON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BEDDING. On Hand and Made to Order MATTRASSES, FEATHER BEDS, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforts, Linen, &c. RENOVATED FEATHERS. The only place in the city for Cured Feathers free from smell of the quill. Also the only place to get the PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS, The Best Bed Ever Used. ☞ The public are invited to call and examine my stock. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street. ap7-p412-1y

E. G. L. FAXON, CASH JOBBING HOUSE, NOW OPENING For Spring Trade, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, CURTAIN PAPERS, (ALL COLORS.) FIGURED PAPER SHADES, Common and Gilt. TABLE OIL CLOTHS, OIL AND DRY CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, TRIMMINGS, ETC. At the lowest cash prices. PEDLARS SUPPLIED. E. G. L. FAXON 70 Lake Street, P. O. BOX 2814. ap7-a477

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!! BARRETT, POWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS, And Dealers in Roofing Material and Coal Tar. We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Materials with directions for use. BARRETT'S ROOFING Has stood a twelve years' test in Chicago, and is used in all first class buildings. Office No. 3 Masonic Temple, Chicago. ap28-p888 1m

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. FRIDAY EVENING, May 2d, BENEFIT and last night but one of the Popular Comedian, MR. CHANFRAU. Who will appear in his THREE GREATEST PIECES. LOOK AT THE BILL. The performance will commence with the great Military Drama of BULL RUN. With its effective and thrilling tableaux, embracing the Death of Ellsworth, Sacking of Fairfax Court House, Battle of Bull Run. [illegible] GRAND DANCE. To be followed by the celebrated Drama in two acts, GLANCE AT NEW YORK. Mose.....Mr. Chanfrau. To conclude with the roaring Irish Farce of MILES' BOY. Paddy Miles.....Mr. Chanfrau.

BRYAN HALL.—Third appearance in three years of GEORGE CHRISTY'S Distinguished Eccentric Melodists. This Friday Evening, May 2d. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. LITTLE JAPANESE TOMMY In new Vocal Imitations. Brilliant Display of Melody and Humor. Houses brilliantly crowded every night. TICKETS 25 CENTS. NO HALF PRICE. [my1-p989-1t]

"KINGSBURY HALL." The world-renowned and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Are now performing nightly to Large and Fashionable Audiences. The great and unequalled CHRISTY BROTHERS And their STAR COMPANY will appear this evening in a Splendid New Programme. Grand Afternoon Matinee ON SATURDAY, APRIL 3d, For Ladies and Children. my1-p899-2t

THE R. SANDS GRAND MULTISERIAL COMBINATION CIRCUS, —AND— HOMOHIPPODEAL AMPHITHEATRE. CHICAGO, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5th, 6th and 7th, FOR THREE DAYS ONLY. Opposite the Court House, on Washington Street. Among the many novelties which characterize this establishment will be found the performances of the world-renowned CARLO FAMILY, whose wonderful exploits have challenged the admiration of the world. Among this family are SIG. FELIX CARLO, the great Trick Clown, and GUILLIAMO CARLO, who will appear in his Terrific IMPALEMENT SCENE. MR. CHARLES SHERWOOD, The great Scenic and Histrionic Equestrian, and renowned representative of PETE JENKINS. MADAME VIRGINIA SHERWOOD, The most popular, beautiful and daring Equestrienne ever seen. Mr. GEORGE ROSS, in his classic act, the "Flight of Ariel," and in his unrivalled "Scenes on Sante." SAM LONG, the great Humorist of the Ring, in his choice Melange of Comicalities. Messrs. SHAPPEE and WHITNEY, the Trapeze and Bar Performers. W. H. BERDEAU, the great American Gymnast. LES FRERES COMIQUE, and a host of other artists. ADMISSION—Box, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents. Children under twelve years 25 cents to Box. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performances to commence at 2½ and 7½ P. M. ap30 p889 6t

Wanted.

WANTED.—A good reliable girl (colored or otherwise) to do general housework. One who is a good cook and washer and ironer, in a family of five (two of them children. Good references required. Address P. O. Drawer 6407. my1-p966 3t

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and his wife, with two children, in a private family, South Division, and east of State street. Address, with terms, Post Office Box 417. my1-p930 3t

WANTED—To Purchase on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, a Farm of from 120 to 200 acres. Part must be under cultivation, with suitable buildings. Would prefer a place under liabilities to the Company, which would be assumed by the purchaser. Must not be over sixty, nor nearer than thirty miles of Chicago. Address with full particulars, E. P. COBB, Box No. 3018, Post Office, New York. Also a duplicate of address to Chicago Tribune. ap30-p905-1w

WANTED.—A Cottage House wanted, containing from four to six rooms. Must be in good repair, and pleasantly located. Would pay the whole year's rent in advance, if it were made an object to do so. Address immediately Box 2177. ap30-p907-3t

WANTED.—$3,250 Wanted at 10 per cent, for five years, on well improved and centrally located city property, by a prompt paying party. No interference of Brokers allowed. Please address "E." Post Office Box No. 3343. ap30 p916 3t

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying above, or by addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. ap30-p921 1w

WANTED—By a young man from the East, a situation as Shipping Clerk in a Wholesale House, Grocery or Hardware preferred. Good references given. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Writes a good hand, and will endeavor to please his employer. Address "J J" Drawer No. 6207, Chicago Post Office. ap30-p909 1w

WANTED—Situation Wanted.—A Book-keeper of experience, who is competent to take charge of a set of Books, by single or double entry, desires a situation. Undoubted testimonials as to ability and integrity given. Address "A. B." Tribune Office. ap30-p908 3t

WANTED—Agents in every Town throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Postmasters, Professional men, Teachers, and others having a large circle of acquaintance, can make it very profitable to act as Agents in introducing new and valuable publications, which are sold only by subscription. For further information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Post Office Box 368. ap28-p839-3m

WANTED—AGENTS—$100— To sell J. T. LLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of Southern States. Colored, in Counties, 50 cents; colored in States, 50 cents, United States Railroad Map 25 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Kentucky Map 25 cents; Missouri Map 25 cents. Three of any of the above maps, mail free, for $1.00, or separately for retail price. Send stamp and get circular, &c. R. R. LA. DON, Agent, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ap28-p822-1m

WANTED—In the North Division, by a gentleman and his wife, a suite of furnished rooms with board. Location west of Clark street. Address, with references, "R. H." Tribune Office. ap30-p816-1w

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O Box 2066. jell-'61-ly

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4268, Chicago, Illinois. ap26-p797-1m

WANTED—We are buying United States Certificates of Indebtedness, QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS On United States Treasury, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness and Quartermaster's Vouchers. C. C. PARKS & CO, Bankers. ap25-p753-1m 95 Lake street corner of Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Security Fire Insurance Company's Scrip at No. 148½ South Water street. [ap1-n986-1m] GEO. BAKER.

WANTED—Hoffman & Gelpcke's Notes secured, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Also, H. & G.'s second class indebtedness wanted. Call at 80 Dearborn street. ap1-n950-1m

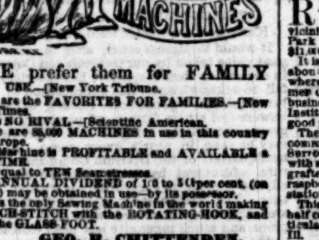
WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1659. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-c88-ly

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, mh26-n788-3m 207 South Water st., cor. Wells.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh18-n391 3m

WANTED—BEESWAX— In large or small quantities. TO FILL AN ORDER. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, mh8 No. 11 La Salle street.

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3632, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h883-3m



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times. It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American. There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS-FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Circular may be had on application or by post. mh21-p876-ly-Tri

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of April 11, 1862, No. [illegible] drew $[illegible]; No. 12,811 drew $50,000; No. 9700 drew $30,000; No. 21,825 drew $10,000; No. 11,228 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. ap15-p856-1w

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description, Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING, No. 180 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill. mh13-n813-3m

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Brick Store, No. [illegible] street, [illegible] Possession given immediately. WILLIAM [illegible] 16 Lake street. my1-p966-1w

TO RENT—House to Rent.—The Dwelling House, corner Michigan Avenue and Adams street. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 239 Michigan Avenue. my1-p937-1w

TO RENT.—The four-story brick house, No. 237 Illinois st., near corner of Rush. The above building contains all modern improvements. Necessary repairs will be made. Enquire at Nos. 3 & 5 Methodist Church Block. my1-p947-1w

TO RENT.—A fine residence, surrounded by shade trees, in the beautiful village of Evanston. Rent can be paid in board or improvements on the place. Inquire at room No. 8 Kingsbury Block, or of John A. Pearson, of Evanston. my1-p921-1w

TO RENT—From the 1st of May, that centrally located house known as the Rio Grande Hotel, on Lasalle street, near Lake. It is well arranged for boarders or public custom generally. Also, the Valley Hotel, at Cherry Valley, newly fitted up and in good condition, with considerable land, etc., half way between Belvidere and Rockford on Railroad. Apply to James Lombard & Co., lumber dealers, Chicago, or E. F. Roberts, Cherry Valley. ap30-p885-3t

TO RENT—House to rent and Furniture for sale—and immediate possession given. That fine brick House, situated at 231 Wabash avenue, now occupied by Isaac Cook, Esq. It contains all the modern improvements now attached to first-class houses. The furniture for said house, which is complete, can be purchased as it stands. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. ap29-p886-6t

TO RENT—At a reasonable rate, a first-class Dwelling house, delightfully situated in the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, containing gas, bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five minutes. Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 100 Washington st., Room No. 8, or at No. 50 May street. ap29-p876 1m

TO RENT.—The excellent three-story Brick House, with good basement, No. 290 Huron street, north side of the river, with handsome furniture complete, lately occupied by Col. Graham. Apply to him, at the Basement office, on the premises or at the Briggs' House. ap28-p854-1m

TO RENT—House No. 112 Michigan Avenue with gas fixtures, cold and hot water, good furnace, cellar and barn. The house contains nine rooms, all in good order. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Agent, No. 91 South Clark street. ap28-p835-1w

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—The elegant brick residence, No. 143 Rush street, with all modern convenience. Apply to Dr. BRAINARD, No. 85 South Clark street. ap28-p784-1w

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. 226 and 228 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. G. CLARKE, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at the office of Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street. Rent $400 per annum.

TO RENT—With Boarding.—Unfurnished parlors and bedrooms to rent in the Richmond House. Good genteel board to be had there also. Inquire of Mrs. Bolan at the House, or of Thos. Richmond, No. 1, corner of Clark and South Water streets. ap28-p788-1w

TO RENT.—The four story and basement brick store No. 20 and 22 Market street, in the north half of Lind's Block. Apply to P. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street. ap-p173-1m

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices, and Basement. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. mh27-n845 tMy1'62

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent $400 per annum. Inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 1 to 2 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. ap6 p-95-1m

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 279 Wabash avenue, containing eleven rooms, closets, bath, &c. A good stable attached. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water sts. ap4-p9-1m

TO RENT—House No. 404 Erie street, (pleasantly situated) at $100 per year to a responsible and prompt paying tenant. Inquire of RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 146 South Water street. ap16-p225 1m

TO RENT—For three years from May 1st, 1862, Dwelling House on Michigan Avenue, with large grounds, fine shrubbery and fruit trees barn, yard and shed. The House having double parlors, library, and two family or private rooms, dining room, six closets, pantry and kitchen, with cooking range, hot and cold water, bath room on first floor; six rooms with closets and store room, and hot and cold water with bath room on second floor. Good basement under all, with furnace, laundry, hot and cold water and store rooms. Coal grates and gas in each story. In short, combining all the modern conveniences of the age. Will not be rented for a boarding house, and none but a responsible prompt paying tenant need apply. Address Post Office Drawer 5859. ap22-p745-3w

TO RENT.—The pleasant and commodious residence, No. 61 Hinsdale street, between Ellis and Franklin. It stands on a 55 feet lot, fronting south, and has gas, water, sewer connection, large sodded yard, and currant garden in bearing. Horse cars within two blocks. Apply to S. S. GREELEY, No. 68 Washington street, Portland Block, or on the premises. ap23-p618 2w

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 46, 44, 42 and 40, with cellars, on North Clark street. Also, No. 183 and 185, Kinzie st., all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts. Possession given May 1st. For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 249 South Water street. mh19-n609-6w

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, ja16-k860-ly No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Houses to rent and Lands to Lease.—A large boarding house, containing about thirty rooms, on Lakeshore, near the Illinois Central Round House; also, several other houses desirably located. Also, lands to lease for a term of years, situated on Michigan and Wabash Avenues, State and Clark streets. Apply at No. 12 State street, up stairs, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. ap8-p175-1m B. F. BROOKFIELD.

TO RENT—Brick Dwellings Nos. 229, 233, 235 Michigan street. ALSO, Brick Dwelling northwest corner of Michigan and Pine streets. The Houses are in good order and convenient to business. Contains modern improvements. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, ap23-p573 tMy15'62 Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

FOR RENT OR SALE—The five story Marble Front Store, No. 20 Lake street, 21x 180 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark st. ap3-p27 4w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—On the South Branch A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT, Situated between Halsted st. Bridge and Haulbrack & Knight's packing house. Apply to A. MURRAY, 40 South Lasalle street, near Lake. my1-p915-1m

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale. The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burs, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO, Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises. S. LEHMAN SMITH. Como, May 1st, 1862. my1-p964-3t

FOR SALE.—House and Lot, No. 153 South Green street. House contains all the modern improvements. Price $4,000. Only $1,600 cash required down, balance on long time. House and Lot, No. 125 Edina Place. Price $1,800; on time. Lot, 25x177 ft on Indiana avenue near Bingham. Also, one Lot on Michigan avenue, 40x181 ft, near Hubbard Court; price $225 per foot cash. Apply to PETER SHIMP, my1-p954-3t 167 State street.

FOR SALE.—A few more of those beautiful UNION PARK LOTS, to close the sales. I am selling Lots at Union Park five dollars per foot less than they can be bought elsewhere in the market. Title perfect. Now is your time. Call and examine my Maps and prices. Room 21, No. 132 Clark street. ap30 p913 3t

FOR SALE—A Brick Barn, on the Alley between Monroe and Adams and Clark and Wells streets. To be taken down or removed. Apply to FOREST GENTRY, 64 Monroe street, (up stairs.) ap30-p888-3t

FOR SALE.—One of the best Single Carriage Horses in Chicago, seven years old, sound and all right. One Horse six years old, good size, and an excellent saddle horse. Would be a good family or business horse. Two new open buggies; one light business buggy; one new top buggy; one second hand open buggy; one new trotting sulkey; one new cutter; three buggy poles; two sets second hand single harness; one set light second hand double harness. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above named articles will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold very low for cash. Apply to D. S. POTTER, Waverly House No. 228 Kenzie st.

FOR SALE—A two story Dwelling House for $400 cash; cost $1,300. Contains nine rooms, and in good repair. It is on leased ground (No. 219 Monroe street.) Apply to JAMES BARRELL, office of Armour, Dole & Co., corner South Water and Lasalle streets. ap25-p760-1w

FOR SALE, 50 feet on Washington street, Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets. J. B. LEE, 81 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Soap, Candle and Potash Manufactory, located at Monroeville, Ohio, and contains all the latest improvements, and doing a good business. The cause for selling is the proprietor having gone in the Army. Terms satisfactory. For all particulars inquire of MITCHELL & ZAHM, Post Office Box 3964, Chicago. ap18-p488-1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One seven-horse power Boiler and Engine; one Iron Mill, two run of stone, with shafting, belting, &c. Also, elevators and kiln for drying, and all in good running order. Will be sold at a low rent. Address P. O. Box 2737, or apply at 130 Kinzie street. ap18 p344-1m

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. 4 new Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in six weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. FURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 207 South Water street. mh25-n769-3m

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR sale at a bargain—This Mill is eligibly located in Chicago, has four run of stone, and its machinery and fixtures are nearly new. For further particulars apply to B. W. QUIMBY & CO., ap15-p847-1m 196 South Water street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the celebrated village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours and where three of the best-endowed institutions of the Northwest are located, with good public schools, make the location most desirable. The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence overlooking the village and lake. Surrounding it are twenty acres of cultivated land, with a good barn, orchard, over 500 trees of the grafted fruits, large plots of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with all the stationary plants usually cultivated in gardens. This property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one-half cash, with credit for the balance. For further particulars, inquire at No. 249 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. ap5-p84-6m GEORGE F. FOSTER.

OAK LUMBER AND TIMBER. I am prepared to cut to order and deliver on short notice, in long and short lengths. Also, Oak and Pine Lumber cut to order. Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles for sale. Office foot of [illegible] street. GALEN EASTMAN. ap1-p185-1m

HOMEOPATHIC COFFEE.—A wholesome beverage for the sick or well. Highly Recommended by Physicians of all Schools. C. S. HALSEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent, No. 165 Clark street. ap7-p118-1m

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!! The Banjo taught in Twenty Lessons by Mr. CHARLES HARRIS, the most experienced and successful teacher of the Banjo in the United States. Address Box 1173, Post Office, or at the Tribune Office, immediately, or call at 113 State street. ap30-p881-1w

Auction Sales.

CLOSING SALE By Gilbert, Sampson & W[illegible] Great Sale of Choice European Oil [illegible] in Rich Gold Gilt Frames, AT AUCTION. We will sell at No. 84 Dearborn street, [illegible] EVENING, May 2d, at 7½ o'clock [illegible] A large and splendid collection of Oil P[illegible] Which have been selected with great care [illegible] most favorable opportunities in France and [illegible] during the past year, imported direct by [illegible] TOLMAN, comprising valuable Original [illegible] eminent artists, and fine copies of [illegible] Pictures by old masters, now in the galleries of Europe. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WA[illegible] my2-p989-1t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WA[illegible] New and Second Hand Fu[illegible] Carpets, Gas Fixtures, &c. AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, we will [illegible] our Salesroom, No. 38 Lake street, a fine assortment of Furniture, &c., viz: Book Cases and Secretaries, [illegible] Easy and Rocking Chairs, Parlor and [illegible] Chairs, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Dressing Bureaus, [illegible] Stands. Rich Chamber Suits, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, [illegible] Extension Dining Tables, Cottage and [illegible] Hair and other Mattresses, [illegible] Carpets, together with a large and general assortment of housekeeping goods. Sale positive and [illegible] serve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WA[illegible] my1-p961-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WA[illegible] Fine Household Furnitu[illegible] AT AUCTION, At Dwelling No. 379 Wabash [illegible] We will sell on SATURDAY, May 3d, at 9½ [illegible] A. M., at Dwelling House No. 379 Wabash [illegible] largest and most complete assortment of Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, [illegible] yet offered, consisting of [illegible] extra rich Rosewood [illegible] Easy and rocking Chairs, Etageres [illegible] Cases, Rosewood and Mahogany Chamber [illegible] Furniture, Kitchen [illegible] every article necessary for a full furnished [illegible] Also, splendid Velvet, Brussels, Three Ply [illegible] Carpets. Also, splendid Mirrors. Also, one PARLOR GRAND PIAN[illegible] 7 octaves, full iron frame, Rosewood Case, and [illegible] the most powerful instruments ever brought [illegible] cago. Made by Hallett, Davis & Co. of Boston [illegible] and was valued at $1,200. The above goods will [illegible] FOR CASH WITHOUT RESERVE. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. ap30-p895-4t

WM. A. BUTTERS & C[illegible] GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, No. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn [illegible] opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh29-n865-1y

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FAMILY SOAP, COFFEE, IRON SAFE &C., &c. At Auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, FOR CASH. On SATURDAY, May 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., At our Auction room, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st. We will sell the entire Furniture of a family, consisting of a general variety of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery Ware, Stoves, &c. ALSO, A lot of new Furniture, such as Lounges, Bedsteads, Chairs, Bureaus, Tables, &c., &c. ALSO, 100 Boxes Family Soap, Ground Coffee, Whisky, &c. ALSO, A variety of Merchandise, Tools, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. my1-p969-3t

E. A. JESSEL, AUCTIONEER. AUCTION NOTICE. Special and Attractive Sale [illegible] THE TRADE. E. A. JESSEL Will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at Salesroom No. 98 Randolph street, near Dearborn, on Tuesday, May 6th, 1862, at 10 o'c[illegible] A splendid line of fine Black Silks and Satins, just arrived from French manufacturers. Also fine cloths, Black Silk Cravats. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Fine White Shirts, &c. The attention of the Trade is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises the richest assortment ever offered.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, MONDAY, May 5th, WEDNESDAY, May 7th, FRIDAY, May 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, clothing, [illegible] prints, bleached sheeting; also, invoice clothing, Yankee Notions, jewelry and furnishing goods, [illegible] cloths at private sale. Terms cash. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, No. 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1862, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 300 cases Men's Boys and Youths' Boots, [illegible] cases Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, all the different varieties, adapted for the spring and summer trade. Terms cash. Sale positive. my2-p969-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, April 28th, WEDNESDAY, April 30th, FRIDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold satinets, cloths, cassimeres, brown linen, ginghams, prints, brown and bleached sheeting, [illegible] and half hose, jewelry, Yankee notions, furnishing goods. Also, at private sale, carpets and oil cloths. Terms cash. Sale positive. ap25-p547-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE. On FRIDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at room No. [illegible] Dearborn street. Carpets, Chairs, Mattresses, Beds, Bedsteads, Lounges, Tables, China and Glass Jars with Covers, Japanned Canisters, Good Cook and Parlor Stoves, One Elegant Carved Parlor Set Green Rep, 8 pieces. HUGH ALEXANDER. my1-p945-3t

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

AUCTION NOTICE. Large, Special and Attractive Sale OF FRENCH BONNET RIBBONS, Of the Importation of Messrs. Soleliac Freres. HAGGERTY & CO., Will sell on FRIDAY, May 2d, at 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, No. 279 and 281 Broadway, ON FOUR MONTHS CREDIT. 1,500 Cartons No. 4 to 40 Plain, Broche, Cannele, poult de Soie and Gros de Naples BONNET RIBBONS, entirely new styles, just imported, including one hundred Cartons No. 4 to 5 Corded Edge Ribbons in Black, White, and all the choice colors, both in solid Cartons and in new assortment. NEW YORK, April 26th, 1862. ap28-p918-5t

Coal and Wood.

LEMUEL CRAWFORD DEALER IN Chippewa and Briar Hill COAL by the CARGO. Manufacturer and dealer in MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON. Office No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street. ap21-p538-3m CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! Two hundred cords of Dry Maple and Beech and Maple Wood For sale at McDONALD'S Wood Yard, corner of Wells and Harrison streets.

ILLINOIS COAL.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for the BEST ILLINOIS COAL, At the lowest market price. CHARLES W. GRAY, cor. Market and Washington streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL! ERIE COAL For sale in quantities to suit purchasers by C. W. GRAY, ap18-p488-3w Cor. Market and Washington streets.

HARD COAL, HARD COAL.—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company, of Penn., are now unloading [illegible] and small Egg Coal at the east end of Wells street bridge, and are ready to supply customers at low rates. ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Lost.

COW LOST.—On Sunday, April 27th, a large red Muley Cow. Had rope around her neck and with a [illegible] had been cut off tail. Any person returning her to No. 42 Price Place, West Side, or giving information whereby she may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—On Monday evening a Lady's Breast Pin, circular in shape, black and carved in Shamrock leaves from bogwood. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Tremont Office.

$5 REWARD—Cow Lost.—Strayed from home last Sunday week, a dark Red Cow, with white specks, heavy body, short legs, long tail, good shaped horns, and open countenance—good sized bag and well proportioned teats. Whoever will return said Cow to my house, on Ringold Place, between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, shall have five dollars. H. B. CASSERLY, 54 Lake street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can obtain good board and a pleasant room by calling immediately at the house on the Northeast corner of Wabash av. and Adams st. Also one or two [illegible] also be accommodated.

BOARDING—Board with two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, can be had at 49 Michigan avenue, corner of Adams street.

BOARDING—Board and pleasant rooms to be had, at reasonable rates, at [illegible] HOUSE, corner of State and Twelfth streets. [illegible] boarders also received.